Vol. II, No. 10
Oct. 22—Nov. 11, 1971

Outlaw

st louis

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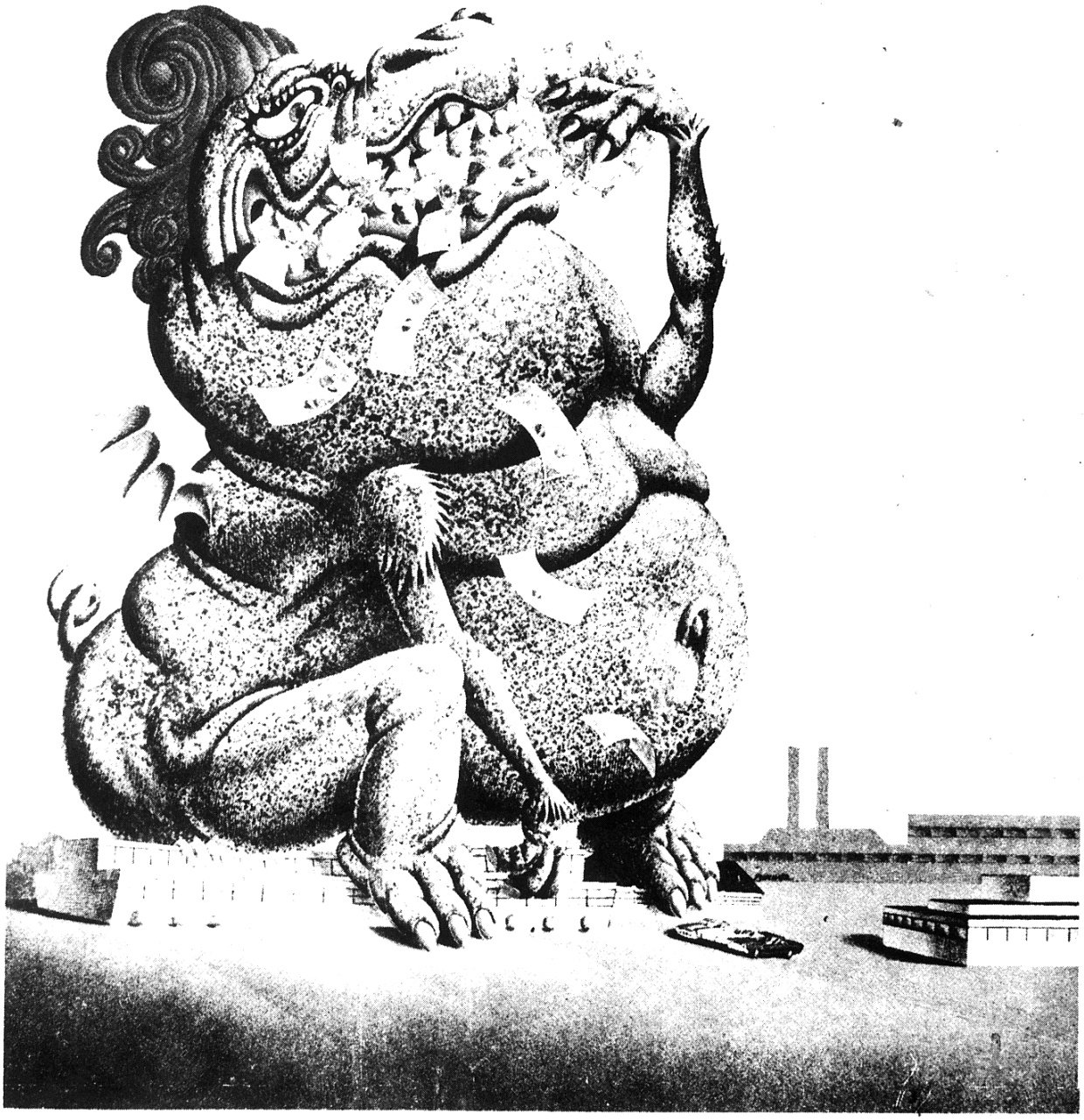
UNITED FUND



EATS IT

MONEY . . . that is

(see page 5)

WALKOUT

Approximately 25 students at Ritenour High School were the objects of the administration dictatorship Thursday, October 14, when we were ipdefinitely, suspended for trying to secure our civil rights. A walkout from classes was staged behing the school at the beginning of the first of the four lunch periods. The students were trying to hold a peaceful demonstration on the hill to protest harassment by campus pigs and to secure open campus and smoking rights.

By asking for open campus, we wanted to be able to go elsewhere for meals and return without having to have permission to leave. The school food is many times unsuitable and foreign objects such as hair, paper, and rocks have been found in it. The lunch-periods would have to be longer, of course, but this way two one-hour-long lunches could be held instead of four thirty minute periods. Also, we probably wouldn't mind staying at school until three o'clock if we had an extra thirty minutes of lunch.

The pigs, actually Breckenridge Hills police rented to the school during their off-duty hours, were originally hired to keep outside agitators out of school. However, they seem to have gotten carried away with their power, as they have been throwing (not "busting") people out of school for smoking (tobacco) and everything else. We can't see why they would want to bother us for something so trivial as smoking cigarettes. The administration has tried to say it is against the state law to smoke in school, but if it is, why do other schools in the St. Louis area allow it? One particular pig has been seen smoking on the hill while talking to students and then has turned in many others for smoking.

Other types of harassment brought on by this pig consist of giving one sister a ticket for riding without a helmet when she only rode five feet on a dude's motorcycle in the parking lot. That same afternoon on the way home he arrested her in St. John because she wouldn't let him search her purse. Instead of taking her to the St. John station, he took her to Breckenridge Hills where she was given a court summons on the charges of resisting arrest, peace disturbance, and interferring with the duties of a police officer. Though he really had no basis for this arrest, court was held in the judge's private chambers where she was forced to plead guilty and given two years of probation!

A petition was then circulated by the sister and some of her friends to get rid of this pig. After 800 signatures had been secured, the administration stepped in and forced her to tear them up; threatening her with another arrest.

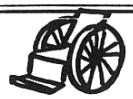
After these things had happened, we felt we had quite a reason to air our grievances. However, when threatened by the administration with being busted for trespassing, most of the 200 students who went to picket the front gate were then met in the street by pigs and the administration, who took names and informed the students they were suspended. One student was roughly handled when he refused to comply with their commands. Pictures were being taken by a teacher who then turned them over to the administration.

We do not see why students should have to put up with such harassment. An agreement could probably be reached if the administration would come halfway down from their thrones and try to compromise But, if they refuse and continue to be stubborn, they may find that the students can be the same way. If hassles must be met with hassles, then so be it.

–from several students suspended from Ritenour

THERE WILL BE AN OPEN MEETING TO CRITICIZE THE OUTLAW ON OCTOBER 28, THURSDAY, at 7:30. ALL ARE INVITED WITH EITHER CRITICISM OR TO TALK TO THE STAFF. LOCATION: THE OUTLAW OFFICE; 554 LIMIT –JUST OFF DELMAR IN U. City.

DISABLED WELFARE



RECIPIENTS MARCH

On Tuesday, Oct. 12, three hundred angry Welfare recipients marched on the central St. Louis Welfare office at 627 Euclid. The half block march, from Trinity Episcopal Church to the Welfare Office, took nearly a half hour, because most of the marchers were maimed or ill -- all of them receiving permanent or temporary disability payments from the state. It was probably the shortest, and yet the longest, march the city's ever faced.

The march was organized to publicize recent cuts of 5 & 10% in welfare payments. The 5% cuts were in aid to the unemployable; the 10% reduction was in payments to disabled people. The cuts came at a time when the price of food stamps also rose, leaving many of the disabled unable to cover even their most basic needs. The average payment to disabled people was $ 73 *per month* as of last July. With the recent cuts, the average grant is reduced to $65.

The National Welfare Rights Organization (WRO) organized the demonstration. The group, headed by Ms. Olive Franklin, feels that the present cuts are likely to be the first in a series. WRO fears that Dependent Children will be cut next.

The demonstrators congregated at Trinity Church before their march on the Welfare Office. The group was a mixed one -- half white, half black, many of them old, but some young too. Since most of the marchers were seriously ill or disabled, bus service was provided to take them from their home neighborhood to Trinity Church. There was an air of excitement and newly discovered energy; for many of the demonstrators, this was the first trip in years away from home.

At the church, the people filled out forms asking for what is called a "fair hearing" in the Welfare Department's grievance procedure. The WRO plans to use the forms to ask for a public mass hearing on the cuts.

After forms had been completed, 4 Welfare recipients gave brief speeches. A black woman spoke of the need for unity between blacks and whites in this fight, while a black man said he felt that God was on their side even if they had to go outside of the law to get what they need. Others spoke directly about cuts -- how much money they involve and what they mean.

The difficult half block march to the Welfare Office followed. The people set up a chant in the lobby, where intake interviewing was consequently interrupted. They demanded that Paul Nelson, department director, come out to speak to them.

Finally, Nelson appeared. He said he sympathized with the plight of the demonstrators, but added that the problem began in Jefferson City with the legislature that voted the welfare cuts. He said he could not personally do anything to help the group. Still, he wanted them to understand that "We in the Welfare Office are here because we are concerned about the problems of the poor." Spontaneously, throughout the room people answered, "But we *are* the poor."

Nelson then suggested that the meeting adjourn to Trinity Church, so that work in his office could proceed uninterrupted. The group did adjourn to the church, where individuals voiced their complaints about treatment from the Welfare Department. All protested the recent cuts in payments, and the simultaneous rise in the food stamp prices. Some added that they hadn't received their last welfare check. Others had received wrong payments when the cuts were instituted. One man spoke of the department's refusal to pay for a back brace which he needed. Nelson replied that he couldn't solve everyone's problem, but would at least write to Jefferson City. Murmurs could be heard throughout the room from people who felt their problems were urgent enough to warrant a phone call.

Finally, Ms. Cassie Leonard began telling of her son's need for welfare after stomach surgery. She too is ill, and needs adequate welfare payments to provide for her family. As she spoke, Ms. Leonard became visibly upset, and finally, she fainted.

The Red Cross Office across the street refused to help.

In the confusion following Ms. Leonard's fainting, the meeting broke up, though some people stayed to confront Nelson individually.

Before the demonstration, someone remarked: "It's a shame these people don't have strength." Afterwards, that remark seemed all wrong. The last woman to get off the bus was sweating heavily and suffering from some kind of nervous disorder. Yet her final words were: "Hey, when's the next meeting?"

The date for either a demonstration or mass "fair hearing" in Jefferson City has not yet been set. Welfare recipients who want to keep up on the latest development should call St. Stephen's Church, 421-2579 and ask to speak to Ms. Olive Franklin. Recipients wanting to join the Welfare Rights Organization should call the same number. Ms. Franklin will direct you to the nearest chapter.

A support group called Friends of Welfare Rights is also operating out of St. Stephen's. The group provides transportation to demonstrations, helps those too ill or crippled to write with filling out forms, goes door-to-door to tell recipients of demonstrations, and provides babysitting services for mothers who otherwise couldn't get involved in protests. If a mass hearing or demonstration is set in Jefferson City, a large number of volunteers will be needed to help disabled people get there. To volunteer, either for the Jefferson City action or for on-going help, call Olive Franklin at St. Stephen's: 421-2579.

HOSPITAL FIRES 'ORGANIZER'

June Baldwin, a licensed practical nurse at Jewish Hospital, was fired from Jewish recently for, according to her supervisor, too much absence due to ill health. June had been working at Jewish for eleven years, and nobody ever complained about absences.

Later she heard that the hospital administration claimed she was being paid to organize hospital workers into a union. It wasn't true, but it certainly explained the "termination" of her employment. In fact, June had been very enthusiastic about a union and had often discussed it with her colleagues. Since being fired, she's devoted herself to leafletting, meeting, and speaking to people because she feels more strongly than ever that the union is needed.

Professional organizers from Teamster's Local 688 started talking to the workers at Jewish last April. They are also organizing at Barnes, Washington U. Medical School, Delmar Gardens nursing home, forming Local 102 of the National Council Distributive Workers of America.

Demands include: better wages, fairer scheduling practices (people at Jewish are sometimes required to work 8 or 10 days in a row), standard sick pay procedure (employees don't get paid for sick leave unless they bring in a note from a doctor, and even then they sometimes don't get paid), and an end to racist practices. Emphasis is being placed on reaching people in the housekeeping and dietary departments, but also orderlies, unit secretaries, and licensed practical nurses.

One of the biggest issues at Jewish is a proper grievance procedure. Something like 30 people have been fired in the last two months for "bad attitude"- no other explanation was given. And June Baldwin's case is an outstanding example; to fire someone for too much absence after eleven years on the job is somewhat suspect. June and her co-workers, however, can appeal to no one except who fired them.

Most hospital workers are not unionized. The reasons are varied; for instance they're divided up into lots of shifts and departments and are hard to organize because there is no unity-- most workers never even see each other. They are also underpaid, so their union dues can't amount to a lot. Therefore union officials can't expect large salaries. Furthermore, hospital workers are often prevented from striking by laws forbidding government or public service employees from engaging in organized work stoppages. This makes it difficult to back up wage and fringe benefit demands. It can also be costly as illegal strikers are often fired and can spend years fighting in court. Also, public sysmpathy is often turned against hospital workers who are (unfairly) blamed for rising costs.

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The St. Louis Outlaw is an independent, radical newspaper published every three weeks by the Outlaw collective. Right now we are Dale, David, Dev, Fred, Lori & Terry. Some of the people who helped are Gene, Carl, Marc, Rush, Steve, Jim & John. We are members of Liberation News Service (LNS) and Underground Press Syndicate (UPS).

Contributions of copy (articles and/or art) are welcome. When accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope we will do our best to acknowledge and/or return. We cannot be responsible for lost or damaged unsolicited material. Articles and letters must carry the writer's signature and phone number, but names be withheld on request. The next copy deadline is November 1. Calendar items are welcome and may be phoned in. Calendar dealine is November 5.

Our mailing address is P.O. Box 9501, Cabanne Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63161. We have an office at 554 Limit (just off Delmar, one block west of Skinker) and are generally there from 1 to 5, Monday thru Saturday. People are invited to come by and rap. The phone is 721-3170. Advertisers can also call 647-9379.

The Outlaw costs 25 cents around St. Louis (and 35 cents elsewhere). A 20 issue subscription is $ 5 but is sent free to GIs and prisoners. Stores and hawkers should call for information.

Permission to reprint from this paper is granted to other underground and movement groups.

There will be a meeting to criticize the Outlaw and for us to hear your opinions, at our office on October 28 at 7:30 pm. Y'all come.

p.s. We can always use donations. Right now we could really use a full-size stapler, prestype, rubber cement, T-square, FM radio, a light table and various office or art supplies.

BUST BI-STATE BUSES

I hardly take the bus anymore. I just can't afford to lay out 45 cents or so every time I want to get somewhere. I only do it when I'm in a hurry and I'm having bad luck hitch-hiking. I know that cars are a drag cause of all the pollution they create and I hate to see acres and acres of parking lots, and I know what monsters people become when they get behind the wheel and how many people get killed in traffic accidents, but I still can't afford to lay out that 45 cents — even if public transportation can be the cure for all these evils. I know that that money just isn't going to go for that cause. It's just gonna make some banker rich. I read that in the Post-Dispatch a couple of months back.

The article was about a study a University of Missouri professor named James McKenna made of BiState Transit to see if it was possible to run public transportation here profitably. He found out that even though BiState is losing money and always raising fares and cutting back service, their intake from fares far exceeds their operating expenses.

The reason they are losing money is that years ago, when BiState was still expanding its services, they floated bond issues to raise the bread to buy all this new equipment. But the interest rates were high enough (7%) so that the only way they were able to avoid bankruptcy and to retire their debts was to float more bond issues. So now the debts of BiState exceed 20 million dollars. Some bankers are getting rich off the interest on these bonds, while the people who can't afford cars pay inflated bus fares to get to work. Every day.

And it's worse than that. Even forgetting the bonds and debts and such, the poor, especially the poor Blacks, are subsidizing the whole BiState system.

According to Professor McKenna's study, BiState's 85 bus lines are supported by the 15 bus lines that make a profit. these 15 are all in the city. Of the 15, 13 service the Black community. A BiState information operator I talked to (in a KDNA interview) told me that these are also the lines where it's hardest to find a seat — meaning that there are fewer buses per passenger. She said that often the Wellston bus (which goes down Easton Avenue) is filled at the first stop and stays that way for the full length of its route.

There's a group that's fighting all this. It's called the BiState Committee for Racial Equality. It is working not only around the way BiState hits the public, but around the way BiState is structured and the way it treats its workers. The Committee contends that Black people are the last people hired and the first people fired and that they are almost exclusively drivers, clerks and operators.

Bus drivers are subject to all sorts of abuses. They are regularly threatened with being laid off, yet they consistently must work overtime. Recently 68 bus drivers were laid off their jobs (all but four of them were Black). The next week four Black bus drivers were suspended for refusing to work overtime. They figured that it was a bit absurd that they should have to work overtime while other men were being laid off.

Interstate Commerce Commission rules state that no bus driver can drive a bus for more than 10 hours a day. Some BiState drivers do it for as much as 15 hours. The ICC states that no driver and be on duty for more than 15 hours a day. Some BiState drivers are on the job for 18 or even 20 hours a day. There are some mighty groggy bus drivers holding people's lives in their hands. And all the while BiState is laying off drivers !!!

Very few Black people are in supervisory positions in BiState. And there are absolutely no Blacks in the upper echelons where policy decisions are made.

BiState is run by a 10 man (no women are on it) Board of Commissioners, with five members appointed by Governor Hearnes and five by Governor Ogilvie. And they couldn't even find a token Black to sit on it.

BiState may be "non-profit", but it contracts out its operations to a PROFIT MAKING corporation — so that the guys who really run it, as well as the ban ers are bleeding the state for personal gain.

The BiState Committee for Racial Equality is waging a legal battle against this BiState octopus. Complaints have been lodged with the ICC, the National Labor Relations Board, the East St. Louis and St. Louis Commissions on Human Rights and the U.S. Attorney's office. But what gives their program real bite is that they are working towards the establishment of freedom cars.

Rather than working towards a strike by BiState employees which would cut off one of the community's main sources of mobility and cause great economic hardship to the workers, freedom cars will have just the opposite effect.

Freedom cars would be free buses moving on the same routes as some of the major BiState bus lines. They would run a couple of minutes before the regular buses, taking away much of BiState's business. Since bus services that charge money have to be licensed and the state would never grant a license to any competition for BiState, the freedom buses could not charge fares and the only way they could survive financially would be through donations. This way BiState would be forced to become responsive to the Black community or a real people's bus service could get going. This bus service could even utilize the drivers laid off by BiState.

Logistical problems have to be worked out before this plan goes into operation. Buses have to be bought, mechanics found to maintain them, lawyers retained to work out all the tricky legal problems before the buses get rolling.

But once it gets going — wow — I'll start riding the buses again.

PHOTO BY Mark ramy

-DEMONSTRATE-

There will be a conference on "Scholarly Integrity and University Complicity" at the Carbondale campus of Southern Illinois University, Friday, Oct. 22, and Saturday October 23.

The basic theme is "Imperialism; USA and S.I.U." S.I.U. is the location of the government's Vietnamese Center, whose purpose is to assist in carrying out U.S. objectives in S.E. Asia after most of the troops are withdrawn. About 400 students have been arrested and faculty punnished in the two year struggle against the center.

Workshops and panels include: Analysis of imperialism, China, Indochina, Bengla Desh, drugs, Cuba, prisons, counter-insurgency, the Vietnamese Center, and others. Speakers will include : Eqbal Ahmad, Ngo Vinh long, Fred Branfman, members of the Venceremos Brigade, people who were at Attica, members of the Vietnam Veterans against the War, Jonathan Mirsky, Mark Selden, people just back from China.

The conference is open to everyone. For rides and further information contact:

Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars
Box 1111 Asian Studies
Washington University
VO3-0100 ext 4382

STOP THE STRAIGT PRESSES

Assignment: hippies are blocking the sidewalk in front of a shop on St. Charles Rock Rd. Assignment: look for bottle throwing, long-haired kooks at the Santana concert.

Photographer Paul Sequeira resented memos like these, and the Post-Dispatch apparently thought his work showed it. They fired him October 6, largely because of his bad "attitude."

Paul was hired in April as a news photographer. He has had over three years of experience in Chicago, covering stories like the riots following the assassination of Martin Luther King, the '68 Democratic convention, and the murder of Black Panther Fred Hampton. He took a close-up of a Chicago cop macing a woman and got maced himself for the effort.

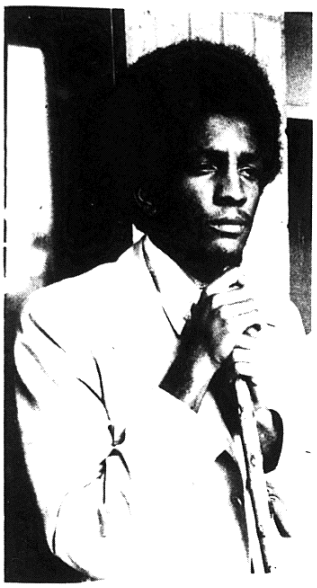
As a photographer for the Chicago Daily News, Paul won numerous awards. He also did a lot of volunteer work on his own time for the Spark, a northside community newspaper in Chicago.

In spite of his experience with the straight press, Paul wasn't prepared for the Post-Dispatch. He didn't expect to be handed assignments like covering a celebration of Famous-Barr's 20th anniversary. He got sick of shooting public relations photos that he felt should never have been assigned. And he tired of the paperwork and petty squabbles with his superiors.

"There are a lot things going on that you aren't encouraged to cover," Paul said, "and the areas that are covered are done so in the most uncreative and insensitive ways."

For example, Paul was recently told to take some photos of a black neighborhood during a school bussing controversy. Rather than do a couple shots that Paul thought would serve to perpetuate racism and polarization, he proposed a more time-consuming series of photos that would help people of different neighborhoods understand each other. In response to his proposal, the Post sent another photographer out to do the same assignment originally given to Paul.

If he wasn't worried about supporting his family, Paul wouldn't be fooling with the straight press. He said that when working for the Post, as well as most of the establishment media, "you're doing things you feel aren't important, because you're fighting battles against the status quo just to get compromises."



Koen Paroled

A very thin Charles Koen is still recuperating from the effects of his water fast. He was released from Homer Phillips Hospital October 2, and appeared before Judge David McMullan on October 4 to receive the conditions of his parol.

McMullan granted the parole on September 3, but Koen had to spend another month in the hospital because of his poor physical condition. He had begun the fast July 19, shortly before entering the City Workhouse to serve a six-month sentence for 'assault.' The fast put his life in danger, and Koen was moved from the workhouse to the hospital.

Koen was convicted of assault after he was attacked and beaten by police inside a police station in 1968. His parole lasts for one year. He is allowed to travel anywhere in the U.S. provided the trip is related to his duties as a minister.

Keen, leader of the United Front of Cairo, Illinois, appeared at a press conference October 4 with his physician, Dr. Lee Bleunt. Bleunt said Koen's medical status 'is somewhat improved,' although he still had not regained much of the nearly 60 pounds he had lost in weight. Bleunt said the black leader's physical activity would be restricted for the near future, but they were optimistic that Koen would not suffer any permanent defects from the fast.

In a brief statement, Koen expressed appreciation for the nation-wide support he had received during the fast. He said the fast was done not to bring pressure to the judge, but to help bring people together to effect a social change.

Cairo

UNITED FRONT

The following report on the renewed attacks on the black community of Cairo after 4 months of relative quiet comes from a phone conversation with Rev. Manker Harris, public relations coordinator for the United Front of Cairo.

On Wednesday night, September 29, a police officer forced his way into the Sweet Shop on 29th and Poplar just a few blocks from the offices of the United Front and the all-black Pyramid Courts Housing project. There were no lights on and there was nobody inside. Standing outside, Brother Russell DuBarry, staff photographer for the United Front laughed and was immediately put under arrest for interfering with a police officer. Another brother who witnessed the scene remarked "this is no way to treat a man" and he was subsequently handcuffed and beaten by the police. Other brothers arrived and they were subsequently handcuffed and taken away to the police station.

A little later in the evening, another establishment, a bar which is owned by a supporter of the United Front was raided without a warrant, by 5 police officers on suspicion of prostitution and narcotics. The owner of the establishment, Brother Napoleon, was beaten badly and arrested on charges of resisting arrest and aggravated assault and battery. 8 persons were arrested before the night was over.

On Tuesday night, October 12, the second night of attacks began at about 11:00 pm when 15 or 20 shots were fired a few blocks from the Front office. This barrage was followed about a half-hour later with shooting into the Pyramid Courts with automatic weapons.

Some members of the United Front think that the police have been waiting for Rev. Koen to return to Cairo to renew their attacks on the community. They say that the new Chief of Police, Bill Bowers, told some of the people arrested on September 29, "I hate you and I'm just itching to get you guys. If there are any attacks on us we're going to strap you out on the flagpole (outside the police station) and they'll get you niggers first. We're going to break you and break the United Front."

In order to prevent the destruction of the United Front, the United Fronts around the country are making a renewed effort to build support groups on area campuses. According to Audrey Aronson, coordinator for campus United Fronts in St. Louis and the surrounding area, "It is extremely important that St. Louis area campuses support the Front because St. Louis is so near Cairo.

"We are hoping that campus groups will be able to help coordinate the collection of much needed clothing, non-perishable food, and non-pharmaceutical medical supplies, for the long winter ahead for the people of Cairo, both black and white. We will be holding weekly area-wide strategy meetings as an integral part of the People's Spiritual Struggle Rally at Sheldon Memorial from 3-5 pm every Saturday afternoon."

Messages can be left at 367-4066, in care of Audrey of the United Front.

NO Peace in The Valley

As the Outlaw went to press, students at Florissant Valley Community College were waiting to hear the results of an appeal of the suspensions of eleven black students who participated in a disturbance at the campus cafeteria and bookstore September 30. It is expected that two leaders whom the administration is eager to get rid of will lose their appeal, and some or all of the others will be reinstated.

A group of 70 black students overturned furniture and supplies in the cafeteria and bookstore in a spontaneous outburst against administrative policies. School officials and the straight press claimed the damage at $1000, but an estimate made at the request of the students' lawyers placed the figure at $200.

A black student who was involved told the Outlaw that the action took place after the students had talked to some school officials about prices at the cafeteria and bookstore and harassment by Ferguson police. The student said they got angry when they were given the same old run-around by the officials, and they took the action . They were also upset about the arrest that day of a black student senator Walter Johnson.

Johnson was busted by Ferguson police for improper registration of his car. While his car was parked in the police station garage, grass was "discovered" in the trunk.

The prosecuting attorney's office refused to issue a warrant on the grass charge and Johnson was released on a $250 cash bond for the traffic offense. He was immediately picked up by Jennings police on suspicion of armed robbery. Johnson's parents finally obtained his release into their custody, but it was learned that Berkeley police were getting a warrant for him also. It was obvious that county police departments were going to send Johnson "around the horn" – holding him the legal limit of 20 hours and then releasing him into the hands of another police department.

The Ferguson police questioned Johnson about his activities on campus, and about the campus chapter of the Association of Black Collegians. Johnson is chairman of a committee organized by the student senate to boycott the cafeteria and bookstore.

Black students say that Ferguson police have harassed them for a long time. Often the students are followed by the cops when they leave the campus.

There have been numerous meetings between the administration and black students since school started, and the students feel that none of their complaints have been acted upon.

The boycott is officially a project of the student senate. Although outnumbered 5725 to 475, black students were able to seize control of the senate by organizing successfully for the elections. But the senate call for a boycott has been ignored by many white students.

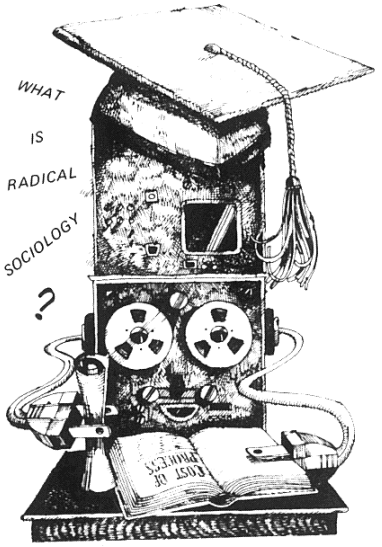
Black students expect the administration to try to pick off the leadership by getting rid of Johnson and Lionel Pope, head of the ABC chapter. Pope was involved in a fight the week of the appeal hearings (October 11). A student was stabbed, and Pope was arrested. However, witnesses say he didn't do it.

Colfax Canned

The dismissal of David Colfax, a radical sociology professor active in local organizing projects in poor communities, has managed to stir a significant student protest at Washington University for the first time since the anti-ROTC movement of spring, 1970. The protest so far hasn't equalled the demonstrations which paralyzed the campus two years ago, but it has attracted enough attention and support to indicate that radical politics are far from dead at Wash. U.

Colfax was denied tenure (a permanent position on the faculty) by the Wash U. administration after the sociology department voted five to four that he should get it. Ira Hirsch, the administrator in charge of such things, thought the recommendation "not sufficiently strong" to recommend the granting of tenure". Hirsh insists such a recommendation should be "unanimous" or nearly so.

Ordinarily, the failure of a professor to get tenure is not a major event at a university.



Only one-third of the teachers hired at Wash U. ever get it. But the Colfax case is different. Colfax and his supporters are claiming that he is being canned not for poor teaching or weak scholarship but for "radical organizing in low income communities".

Colfax says, and as far as we know no one in the sociology department has denied it, that during his tenure hearing several sociology professors said that his work with groups like the United Front, the Welfare Rights Organization, the Lead Paint Coalition, and Radical Action for People (RAP) was "unprofessional". Presumably, then, he is being fired for poor citizenship -- "good citizenship", whatever that is, is one of the criteria for getting tenure.

Firing a teacher for radical politics is a heavy charge to throw at the Washington University sociology department. It has a nationwide reputation as a growing center for radical scholarship and Marxist theory. Nobody is going to be kicked out of the Wash U. sociology department for criticizing captialism or calling the U.S. an imperialist country or even advocating socialism -- so long as it is done in a "scholarly" fashion.

But Colfax is raising a different issue. He is stressing that "radical sociology" should be more than just studying social problems -- it should involve actual work to help solve them. Rather than "unprofessional conduct", Colfax is claiming that his community organizing efforts are what real sociology is all about.

The committee formed to support Colfax is trying to turn the tenure issue into a more general questioning of the "uses of the university". Much of the research and teaching done at the university ends up serving the government or major corporations (presumably all the Wash U. professors with Defense contracts and consultantships with McDonnell-Douglas are both acting professionally and are good citizens as well.) The Colfax committee intends to raise the demand that more of the University's intellectual and financial resources go to help the poor instead of big business and the government.

So far the support generated by the Colfax committee has been impressive. The sociology graduate students voted 17 to 3 that Colfax be rehired. The student newspaper, Student Life, has given him strong support and criticized the administration in what can only be called threatening terms. A noon rally featuring sociologists from around the country and local community people whom Colfax works with drew a few hundred people and a student support petition quickly got over 500 signatures.

Perhaps it is too early to tell, but with students talking about politics again and three popular radical professors up for tenure in the near future, Wash. U's new Chancellor William Danforth may have more to worry about than the price of wheat chex.

UNITED FUND:

puts hope in his hands

It's that time of year again, and chances are if you work or go to school in the St. Louis area you've been "approached" to give your "fair share" to the United Fund. But approached probably isn't the right word. It would be more likely that you have been leaned on, conned, or threatened to give.

The public relations men who work for the United Fund attempt to make people believe that the Fund supports agencies trying to deal with the enormous problems of the poor and the physically handicapped. We are shown television spots of modern clinics with shiny new equipment and smiling nurses providing for crippled and maimed people. Or we see clean little children playing happy games in an orphanage.

However, in viewing the facts about the United Fund there are two basic conclusions which are most prominent. 1) The Fund does little to help the poor of St. Louis, especially low income families and minority groups, in the crucial areas of their health and welfare needs. 2) The Fund was created by big business and exists mainly to enhance their already powerful hold on the St. Louis community.

Where Does The Money Go?

A panel of social workers found that for the 1970 Fund drive only 34 out of 101 agencies supported by the Fund served primarily low-income families. These 34 agencies only account for 17 percent of the total budget, while the estimated per centage of low-income families in St. Louis is between 35 and 50 per cent. The term low-income refers to families whose total income is below $6,700.

In additon to the Fund's obvious bias in favor of organizations whose make-up is largely middle to upper income clients, there is also a bias to restrictive organizations whose membership is limited to a particular race or religion. 20 per cent of last year's budget was allocated to organizations categorized as restrictive. A few of these agencies are: Catholic Charities, Catholic Youth Council, Jewish Community Centers Association, Jewish Children and Family Services, and Lutheran Family and Children Services.

One agency that exemplifies the Fund's bias in the areas of race, religion, and income is the Jewish Community Centers Association. Although the JCCA maintains an "open door policy" whereby it does not officially restrict its membership, the majority of its members are white, Jewish, and from middle and upper incomes. Last year's allocation to the JCCA was in excess of $350,000. Its main building is located in Creve Coer (West County). The building itself contains not one but two swimming pools, a gym, game rooms, meeting rooms, theatre, and a health club complete with steam rooms and masseurs. The expressed purpose of the JCCA is to meet the recreational and cultural needs of the Jewish community. If it sounds like a country club to you, you may not be too wrong. And this is only one example of many organizations like it supported by the Fund.

What Does The Money Buy?

Even if we write off the exorbitant sum of money that goes to agencies which serve people other than minority groups or low-income families, we must question how the money is spent that is allocated to so called welfare institutions and settlement houses. In a study of 14 children's homes conducted in 1967 it was found that 86 per cent of the children in these institutions were white. Four of these homes had no black children and one had no whites.

Most importantly, the Fund does not provide services which aid the poor in combating the real problems they face. There are no programs which provide adequate housing, nutrition, child day care, health care, meaningful work at good wages (or a guaranteed income). There is also no legal aid to protect the poor from slum landlords, unfair corporate employers, and brutal police.

People from the communities served by these agencies have no control over how the agencies are run. They rarely sit on the board of directors of an agency, and are forced to accept the decisions of outsiders. On the other hand, agencies which serve middle income people are run quite differently. The Jewish Community Center, for example, is directed by a board chosen from people in the Jewish community. This board has major decision making power, including the ability to hire and fire professional staff members of the agency.

Next we have settlement houses, whose stated goal is "character building through the use of group work." What this means basically is teaching poor people that they are to blame for their own poverty, and need only "character" to climb out of it. Thus confrontations with the economic and political forces which keep them poor are discouraged. These agencies also provide "leadership training programs" for the "good kids" in a neighborhood, so that they can move up to "better things". Thus people in the community are turned against one another and any solidarity which might emerge in an area is stifled.

Perhaps even more insidious is the operation of the Salvation Army. In this agency "needy" people many times must sing, pray, or claim to be "saved" to get a bowl of potato soup from the Salvation Army's Harbor Light. One must go through endless bureaucratic tape to prove that one's family is starving enough to deserve a $10 check for "emergency relief."

Who Runs The Fund?

The executive Committee and the Agency Relations Committee (the group that recommends which agencies to fund and how much to give them) are both dominated by board members and executives from the largest corporations in St. Louis. Also, there has never been a United Fund president who has not had extensive ties with big business.

There are many reasons why the corporations would want to control the Fund, but the following are three important ones:

1) The Fund centralizes a lot of agencies so that with one gift the corporations can claim they have used up all of their charitable funds for the year. They can ignore a multitude of non-Fund organizations asking them for money. (The corporation can then turn around and decuct their gift from their Federal taxes, thus making an investment which literally costs them nothing.)

2) It focuses public attention on the corporation as having "concern" for community problems, and makes them appear to be "good citizens."

3) Most important, the Fund allows corporations to control money, programs, and the energy of people that might otherwise challenge their power.

The Case of Legal Aid

The case of the Legal Aid Society is an excellent example of the control which the Fund's leaders wish to maintain. On December 2, 1969, a unanimous resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Fund. The motion was made by David Calhoun, who holds 13 corporate directorships including: St. Louis Union Trust, Anheuser-Busch, Interco, and Union Electric; and was seconded by Maurice Chambers, who is president of Interco and sits on the board of directors of nine other corporations.

The resolution stated that the United Fund would no longer support the Legal Aid Society because it

1) was not operating as the Fund originally thought it would

2) was objectionable to a substantial protion of the community, and

3) was hindering fundraising activities.

The resolution then continued to affirm that the United Fund still maintained a belief in legal services for the poor.

It is blatant hypocrisy of the Fund to on the one hand take away Legal Aid's grant, and the matching federal funds that would go with it, and on the other hand reaffirm its support of legal aid for the poor.

The key to the Fund's decision comes form the fact that Legal Aid was concentrating on "class actions" rather than on solely handling individual civil cases. These class actions were taken on behalf of all the people against things like unfair utility rate hikes, and discriminatory hiring policies. In other words, the class actions were directly threatening corporate power.

After last year's United Fund drive, and resulting hard times (monetarily) for Legal Aid, the Society agreed to stop handling "class action" cases. They also got a new director. Now they once again receive the largess of the United Fund.

David Calhoun, United Fund chairman

he's got enough already

The corporations which control the United Fund would have you believe that their gifts make up a substantial portion of the money collected. More realistically, however, it is actually the employees of the corporations (25% of the total work force is employed by them) that give over 60% of the donations. Donations are more or less extorted from workers who fear being moved to a poor shift or being transferred to a shit job. After all, who can refuse when their boss or union leader tells them to give to charity.

The Outlaw has received numerous reports from employees of McDonnell–Douglas that their bosses are particularly rough in forcing contributions.

The news media knows that the same big businessmen who control the Fund keep them in business by supplying the bulk of their advertising revenue. Therefore, we are bombarded over the television and through the newspapers with free commercials pleading with us to give our "fair share."

If you haven't already given, DON'T GIVE. And, if you must give to protect your job, don't view it as a contribution to a worthy organization, but rather as another slap in the face from the people who control your lives.

Note: Much of the material used in this article was gathered from a pamphlet entitled "The Center of Power in St. Louis, Interlocking Directorates and the United Fund," put out by Radical Action for People (available at Left Bank Books).

FORT DIX STOCKADE .. 1971

Several years ago the Fort Dix stockade was the scene of massive and bloody riots. "The Pound" was packed with over twice the number of prisoners it was capable of providing for. Hours were spent daily in lines waiting to eat, senseless formations were held, there was a virtual absence of reading materials. Health care and sanitation were largely ignored, recreation facilities did not exist, racist assaults were accepted disciplinary procedure, and solitary confinement meant beatings and 24-hour a day harrassment.

1971 has not seen the disturbances of the past but the violence of confinement and repression are present none the less. The attitudes of the lifers (career Army men) have not changed; military justice has not changed; custody and control procedures have not changed. The Fort Dix stockade, like any other prison in this country, continues to be a place where a man can be placed in solitary merely because one guard says he "seems hostile," or another isolated for three months because he dared inform the other prisoners in front of the cell block NCO that mass punishments were illegal. Recently the commander of the stockade threatened a man that incriminating character witnesses would appear at his court martial if he did not drop his request to see the Inspector General.

Nothing has really changed, only appearances. The prison population may have been reduced and educational programs begun, but this is not because the Army actually believes it can rehabilitate the G.I. No mention is made of the fact that only about 15% of the prisoners can take advantage of these programs, and only then if they are not assigned a work detail. Black Muslims may now be allowed to conduct services once a week but only with the Correctional Supervision Officer in attendance. Almost 60% of the prisoners are black and third world, yet there are only two black officers and less than 30 black guards and staff members out of more than 400 employed there. The supreme example of the Army's racist repression is the commander of the stockade. He is a white from Louisiana who has an open contempt for blacks.

Over sixty new prisoners are confined every week. Some are only seventeen and eighteen year old recruits placed there by their unit commanders to teach them a lesson about resisting military authority. It is not uncommon for a doctor at the hospital to refuse treatment of an emergency case simply because he is a prisoner. The handcuffed man is told to hold out until the dispensary opens the next morning or after the weekend.

Any time a prisoner writes to his congressman, the President, or the Inspector General, or to anyone who is above the chain of command, the letter invariably finds its way into the hands of the stockade commander. The prisoner is threatened not to send the letter or to reveal its contents. It's a common prison joke that the fastest way to see the commander is to send a letter to the President.

Everything is done to keep legal advice as inaccessible as possible. New prisoners often wait a month or more before being assigned counsel; lawyers only come for a few hours during the afternoon; and it takes days to get a response on a request for an appointment.

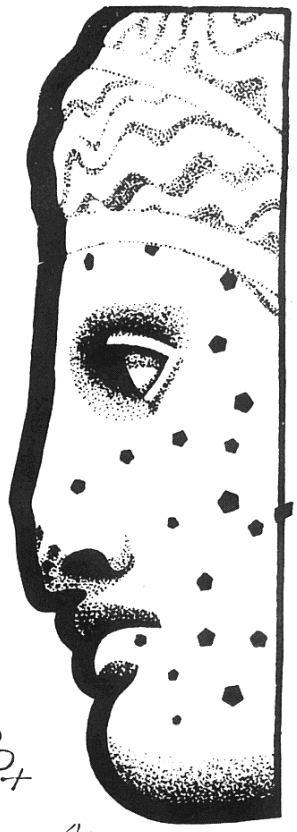
The unrest that is being bred at the Fort Dix stockade is reflected in the fact that a new prison-type stockade is being constructed. With thick concrete walls, small cells with narrow windows, long corridors, and limited recreational facilities all under one roof (obvious security consciousness) it will be anything but a correctional facility for the 450 prisoners that live there, 90% of whom are AWOL's.

News blackouts cover all prisons but they don't hide from the imprisoned the conditions of their own existence or capabilities for resistance. Not a day goes by when a prisoner isn't sent to solitary for refusing to beg before a guard, nor a week when one of the seven cell blocks refuses in mass to pull K.P., fall out for work call, or to perform any one of a number of other senseless details.

In May, 40 black prisoners fasted on liquids for three days in support of Angela Davis. So far this year over thirty prisoners have escaped. Political education cells have been formed with great effectiveness.

The level of resistance within all prisons reflects the intensity of the struggle of the people against the oppressor. New prison walls will do nothing to dampen this revolutionary spirit.
RIGHT ON BROTHERS.

—Tom Doonan,
GI recently
released from Ft. Dix



POEMS

Life is like a billiard game.

Sometimes one hits the object ball
and it goes in the pocket.

Sometimes one hits the object ball
and misses the pocket.

Sometimes one hits the subject ball
and completely misses the object ball.

Sometimes one misses both;

As Camus said: "It all becomes
a question of style."

4-14-71 SMA

from

"Made for Dreams"

Tread on me gently
Don't make me fall
Life would be dreary
With no moon at all.
Preserve me to wish on
For poets to sing of
And for lovers to love.
Don't spoil the magic
Conjured by moon beams
Walk softly over me.
Leave me alone
Cause, I'm made for dreams...
Butch

RETORT

Life is supposed to be
Sweeter to those who
Have risked its loss.

Is my life less sweet
Because I've not jeopardized it?
Less sweet than a fool's
I didn't know a fool's
life
Was so sweet.

The remaining question is:
Who is the fool?
The one who values
life's sweetness,
Or the one who sweetens
life's value?

Sgt Steve Johnson

FREE PRISON BUSSING Program

TO MENARD PENETENTIARY.

OCTOBER 24

Leave from 10 N. 16th Street at 9 a.m.

Prison visiting arrangements with the authorities must be made by the people who intend to make the trip. For further information about the trips contact: the Black Panther Party at 10 N. 16th St. 271-3254.

inside...

dirty yellow flat board,
eight foot cyclone fences,
and three or four miles of barbed wire
— rusting in the muggy, humid, evening air
create an atmosphere stagnant with slime
and quiet with desertion and desolation.
Forces laughter from sad mouths
and short tempers alter personalities.
Who's game is this anyway?

Steven Arnold
Summer, 1970

imagine

'just gimme some truth'

Alright john, I'll try. John Lennon has made an album that is going to be as important as Sergeant Pepper. He did it with a little help from his friends: Klaus Voorman, King Curtis, Jim Keltner, George Harrison, Nicky Hopkins, Joey and Tommy Badfinger. Yoko Ono (with whip and mirror), Alan White, and a bunch of other people, like Val and Diana (with the food). I think John will be happy because this album will convince a lot of people that he was the main reason they loved the Beatles.

If you'll stay with me a second, we'll see if you agree with me about his history. I never got into Two Virgins, I thought it was just a lot of sound effects (I know a guy who used it to wake up because an alarm clock wasn't bad enough to shock him awake). Then I read Lennon's interview in Ramparts and Rolling Stone and they impressed the hell out of me. So I picked up John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band. I hadn't heard anyone talk to me like that since i first picked up Dylan. "Working Class Hero" and "My Mummy's Dead" blew my head, but when I got into "Well Well Well," the way he screams with his voice, that's as new to music as the riot-causing impressionists were to painting. And it came from Yoko, to further convince me, on the flip side of "Power to the People", the best movement song since "Blowing In The Wind", was Yoko screaming like nothing i'd ever heard before. I've got a strong feeling that we're going to be listening to that kind of music on AM radio in a few years. Imagine makes me think so even more.

The cover design and photo are by Yoko and it took me a full hour to get past the packaging to the record (remember how much fun the cover of Sergeant Pepper was). On the front is an imagined John Lennon and on the back is the full-colored, real life John.

Side one:

"imagine". This is a soft love song with a heavy revolutionary message:

imagine no possessions
i wonder if you can
no need for greed or hunger a brotherhood of man...

you may say i'm a dreamer
but i'm not the only one
i hope someday you'll join us
and the world will be as one

Yes, it's a love song, like most of the songs on the album, it's "All You Need Is Love," but with plain, direct talk about the kind of love you need.

"It's So Hard". This is plain old hard rock n' blues, with King Curtis and his fantastic sax. Lennon says "You got to live," and who knew it better than the old blues singers?

"Crippled Inside." "You can shine your shoes and wear a suit/... but one thing you can't hide/is when you're crippled inside." This is some more of Lennon's pain, which cried out from Plastic Ono Band. But it's done with a rinky-tink lovin spoonful dixieland sound. If it wasn't for the music, I think it would be too much to take/bear. The music keeps it from being suicidal.

"Jealous Guy." The mood I get from this is much like "My Mummy's Dead." Only with much more music, even strings and a harmonium. And it's just as much a love song as Dylan's "It Hurts Me Too."

"I Don't Wanna Be A Soldier Mama I Don't Wanna Die." Lennon finishes side one with hard, hard, hard rock. It's very much the same tune as "I Found Out" (Plastic Ono Band) but with subtle and striking changes of word rythm. The lyrics are as direct as "Working Class Hero": "well, I don't wanna be a failure mama, I don't wanna cry/well I don't wanna be a soldier mama, I don't wanna die/oh no oh no oh no..." The music Wails like John did with voice on "Well Well Well." At the very end I think Lennon gets picked up by a flying saucer.

side two:

"Gimme Some Truth" "I'm sick and tired of hearing things/from uptight-short-sighted-narrow minded hypocrites/all I want is the truth/just gimme some truth." When a man says something like that to you, you've got to try to do it. This may be the best song on the album. "Imagine" is Lennon's vision but "Gimme Some Truth" gives that vision its real power. The vision is built on honesty. The music has the mood of Sergeant Pepper.

"Oh My Love." Extremely pleasant music, like some of the best from Abbey Road, with poetic lyrics: "Oh my lover for the first time in my life/ my mind can feel." Yoko shared the writing of this one, all the others are by Lennon alone.

"How Do You Sleep?" This is a gigantic, bitter put-down of Paul McCartney. Personally, I wish Lennon had left it out, but since it's here, I guess it's necessary. For Lennon. There is just a pinch of sound effects to let you know something is about to happen. It starts as a slower "Well Well Well" but gets away from that and has a really good finishing piano by Nicky Hopkins. The message to Paul is "the only thing you done was yesterday." It might be significant that Harrison plays an important slide guitar on this song.

"How?" This song has a strong influence on how I feel about the previous song. It is introspective and self-doubting. "How can I go forward when I don't know which way I'm facing." How can Lennon be so hard on McCartney and then turn around with this profound doubt? I think it's very healthy. It makes "How Do You Sleep?" into simply a feeling which Lennon has to speak, truth you know, but keeps it from being plain blind hatred. Again there is orchestration and Hopkins with piano. It's so soft it would be sentimental except for the painfully honest lyrics.

"Oh Yoko!" This is a really beautiful song. It's an almost childlike love song, the Archies without their bubblegum, a nice beat. I can see mini-teens and their mothers really liking it, even if it comes from "that horrible radical." And Lennon really surprised me with his harmonica on this song. It's the nicest harmonica this side of Blond On Blonde, the perfect way to end the album.

All I can say is John Lennon has really grown. He's a poet and a prophet and a radical and a man. And as fine a musician and composer as we're likely to imagine.

-Tom Harper
Great Speckled Bird

MEXICAN FLOWERS

Clutch Cargo and Bob Case appeared at the Factory September 24, and it was not the usual run of the mill concert.

For one thing, who has ever heard of Clutch Cargo or Bob Case?

But, more importantly, Clutch Cargo and Bob Case are not superstars. It wasn't the idols up on stage (surrounded by hoards of policemen and ushers) and the frantic fans down in the audience. It was people playing music for people. The musicians would sit in the audience while the other act was on, just like anyone else. Imagine Stephen Stills mingling in the audience!

And the show started right at eight o'clock. This is only the second concert I have been to that has started on time. There were only five or ten minutes between acts. It was almost two solid hours of music, without the long delays so common in supergroup concerts.

The music was good, too. Both acts were acoustic duos. Bob Case, on guitar, was accompanied by Forrest Hill, on guitar and harmonica. Although they had been playing together for only several weeks, they performed well.

Clutch Cargo was the main act. Steve Doerr and Don Leady, the members of Clutch Cargo, have been together about two months, but have been playing for eight or ten years. Among the songs they did were "Ripple" by the Grateful Dead and "Dead Flowers" by the Rolling Stones. They also did several songs they wrote themselves. The only thing that hindered the music was a poor sound system.

There was less of a mania among the 250 people in the audience than there would be at a much publicized supergroup concert. People weren't rushing the stage or yelling "more" when the acts finished. They showed appreciation of the music with strong rounds of applause for the groups and several times clapped along with the music. And beforehand frisbees and footballs weren't being thrown around. Several years ago people would pass the time while awaiting a late starting show by bouncing balloons around. But people have gone on to consistently worse things up to the latest fad, fireworks. At the Who concert last August, sparklers and fireworks were being thrown into crowds of people.

The success of this concert was the work of the promoter, Mexican Flowers Productions. They are doing concerts with local talent for a more reasonable admission price, one dollar.

"We are trying to bring good music for a price people can afford," said Bill Feeney, head of Mexican Flowers.

"Mexican Flowers was created in reaction to the concert scene," he added. "Hopefully this can start a new type of concept for entertainment. The superstar mold is sickening, the superstar mold ruins creativity. You have to be what the media wants."

He said they will conduct a talent search to find quality acts to bring in. "I am convinced that there are a lot of musicians out there that are as good as the supergroups."

They hope to do two shows a month beginning in October. Arrangements have been made ot hold the concerts at the Factory, which is owned by St. Louis Stereo. Formerly the St. Charles Art Cinema, the 900 seat Factory was a vaudeville theater in the 1920's. They are also looking for other places, possibly at Washington U.

Mexican Flowers was organized in July by Feeney, Bob Schoenfeld, and Mike Henderson. This is their second concert, their first being August 12.

Feeney said they hoped to make a profit of $1200 a month, which would be divided between three full time people and several part time people.

He feels the music business is over-commercialized. "Grand Funk got $200,000 in one night. I wouldn't pay them a dime. Grand Funk is a Madison Avenue gimmick," he said.

Rock Magazine quoted Terry Knight, manager of Grand Funk, as saying Grand Funk is a "multi-million dollar corporation."

Feeney added, "It's not cool for people to make a quarter of a million dollars in one night."

If you are a musician and are interested in playing for Mexican Flowers you can call their office at 946-6266.

ABORTION

ASKING BETTER QUESTIONS...

The existence of anti-abortion laws in this country is well known: most state laws say that a woman may not legally have an abortion, unless the pregnancy endangers her life. Of course, since the death rate from childbirth and the complications of pregnancy is about 10 times as great as the death rate from clinically performed abortions, one might say that any woman's life is always more endangered, statistically speaking, by carrying a pregnancy to termanation than by having a clinical abortion! Still, it should be her choice to make, whether she wishes to risk the dangers of childbirth or follow the safer course of abortion.

Before the late '50s only a handful|of people dared question the American abortion laws publicly. Most of those who did could not conceive of the laws being abolished within the forseeable future, and so they began to discuss and work for "reform" of the existing laws. In 1959, the American Law Institute brought out a new model penal code, encompassing a new set of abortion statutes based on allowing a woman to receive a clinical abortion if she met certain standards, which are now classic:

A woman must present evidence that 1) her pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; 2)that the fetus would develop into a seriously malformed child if brought to term; or 3) that continuation of the pregnancy would result in grave impairment of her own mental or physical health.

Each of these, it goes without saying, is a perfectly sufficient reason for any woman to want an abortion; but the 3 magic American Law Institute "grounds for abortion" soon came to be taken as the only conditions for a "justifiable" abortion. A few people still suggested that young girls under a certain age, or women suffering significant socio-economic hardships, should be eligible for abortion; and it was becoming obvious that dramatic as the American Law Institutute specified grounds were they applied to only a tiny percentage of the million women who actually have had illegal abortions every year simply because they didn't want the pregnancy to continue.

People have seen the unsatisfying results of abortion "reform" (most of which is even less permissive than the American Law Institute proposal) in Colorado and the other early states, such as California and North Carolina, and in such countries as England and Sweden. Abortion "reform" is also complicated by the chauvinism expressed and perpetuated by the medical profession. As long as male doctors see women as breeders, with no other justifiable function within society, women will continue to be denied control of their own bodies. The fact that a husband or parent, depending on the age and marital status of the woman involved, must grant permission for abortion and many other medical prodecures is merely a reflection of the ownership of women's minds and bodies by men.

Poor women, especially black women, suffer the worst humiliation at the hands of doctors and their hospital boards. These women are commonly "offered" abortion, with the stipulation that they accept sterilization as well. The rationale that such measures are necessary to alleviate the population crisis is merely a cover for genocide.

Most liberal organizations have now begun to push for outright repeal of all abortion laws, but very few people actually realize that "reform" and repeal are fundamentally incompatible ideas. Proposals for reform are based on the notion that abortions must be regulated, meted out to deserving women, under an elaborate set of rules designed to provide "safeguards against abuse". At least the old laws require only the simple, if vague, test of danger to life, whereas the new bills make it quite clear that a woman's own decision is meaningless without the "correct" reasons, the concurrence of her family, and the approval of a bunch of strange MEN. Repeal is based on the quaint idea of justice: that abortion is a woman's right and that no one can veto her decision and compel her to bear a child against her will. All the excellent supporting reasons - improved health, lower birth and death rates, freer medical practice, the separation of church and state, happier families, sexual privacy, lower welfare expenditures- are only embrodiery on the basic fabric: woman's right to limit her own reproduction.

It is this rationale that the woman's movement has done so much to bring to the fore. Those who caution us to play down the women's rights argument are only trying to put off the inevitable day when society must face and eradicate the roots of the present situation. And anyone who speaks of abortion from the feminist point of view soon realizes that it is feminism, and not abortion, that is the really disturbing idea.

The real question is not "How can we justify abortion?" but "How can we justify compulsory child-bearing?" It is estimated that one in every four American women has already expressed her opinion by actually having an abortion, and they and the rest of the public have now begun to respond to better questions, with the answers they really feel, the ones reflected in their actions. The struggle for justice on the abortion issue will not be complete until abortion becomes just another medical procedure, available free to all women whenever necessary.

-Adapted from: Unfinished Business- Birth Control and Women's Liberation, an essay by Lucinda Cisler

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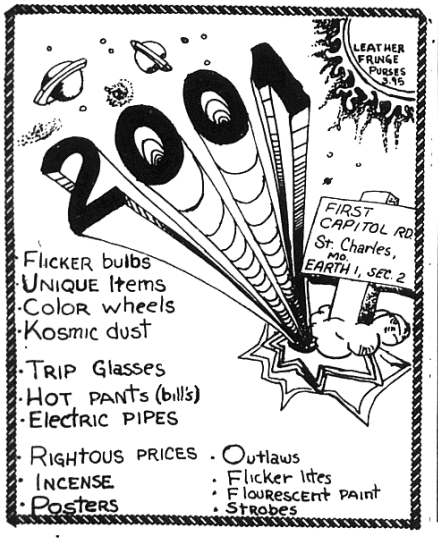

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IN ST. LOUIS

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

Birthright. Phone 652-5800 between 1 and 5 p.m.

For those women who for one reason or another think they may not want an abortion, a group called Birthright offers alternatives to abortion.

The only alternative, of course, is to have the baby. Birthright can refer women to agencies and counselors of all types in St. Louis. If the woman wants to keep the baby but feels she can't because of family, financial, or whatever reasons, she will be referred to people who will help her solve the problems entailed in keeping the child. Birthright can also recommend agencies to take care of adopting the child, as well as counselors to help women deal with their families and make the decisions involved with being pregnant with an unwanted child.

Birthright is strictly anti-abortion in its outlook. However, if you are pregnant and want to hear some pros and cons about abortion before making a decision, they may not be the people to call. While they feel strongly that women shouldn't be pressured into having an abortion, they are likely to put on pressure from the opposite point of view.

Choice. Phone 535-0038. After 5:30 and on weekends a tape recording will give the name of a counselor to call in an emergency.

Choice is a newly founded, non-profit abortion counseling group. They offer free counseling to any woman of any age. They have arrangements with clinics in New York for $25 abortions for Welfare and ADC mothers; and for these women, the $25 fee can be waived if necessary.

For other women under 12 weeks pregnant, a New York abortion arranged through Choice costs $140 (this does not include transportation costs). Over 12 weeks costs $275- $335 (the price varies depending on whether a local or general anaesthetic is needed). Choice also offers free pregnancy tests to anyone, whether they will eventually want an abortion or not. Women wanting a pregnancy test should bring their first urine sample of the morning to the Choice office.

Choice counsels women under 12 weeks pregnant in group sessions of two or three women. These women often become friends and request that arrangements be made for them to go together to New York, though there is no pressure for group trips. Pregnancies over 12 weeks are counseled individually, because arrangements for terminating them are more diffucult, more expensive, and often more emotionally upsetting. Women under 18 are also counseled individually, because New York law requires parental consent for such abortions and this often presents special problems.

Choice's original office bills and expenses have been paid by a private donor in Chicago. He will not continue to fund the group indefinitely, so volunteer fund raisers are greatly needed. Choice also needs people to staff the office and answer the phones. They have been deluged by women wanting to be trained as counselors, and do not need any more volunteers for this. All of Choice's counselors are women. The group has two paid staff members- director and assistant director- but all others are unpaid volunteers.

Choice will gladly send speakers to any group requesting them.

Clergyman Consultation Service. Phone 647-5280. After 5 call 865-3158. To get the name of counselors serving the larger Missouri area, phone 388-0310.

CCS is a non-profit counseling group which works with problem pregnancies in a variety of ways. They are well equipped to arrange for abortions in any one of four states(NY -DC -New Mexico, and California), and have done abortion counseling in St. Louis for several years. However, they work closely with other professional agencies, and are thus able to deal with problem pregnancies through adoption, etc., if a woman wants this.

There is no charge for CCS' counseling services. The group does not have funds to provide free abortions, but will do all they can to help a woman arrange financing.

All of CCS' counselors are professionally oriented, and most of them have had some experience or training in counseling. About 50% of their counselors are clergymen. A woman wanting counseling is welcome to request that the counselor be a woman. CCS wants volunteers to do counseling, but only if they have had some professional experience or training.

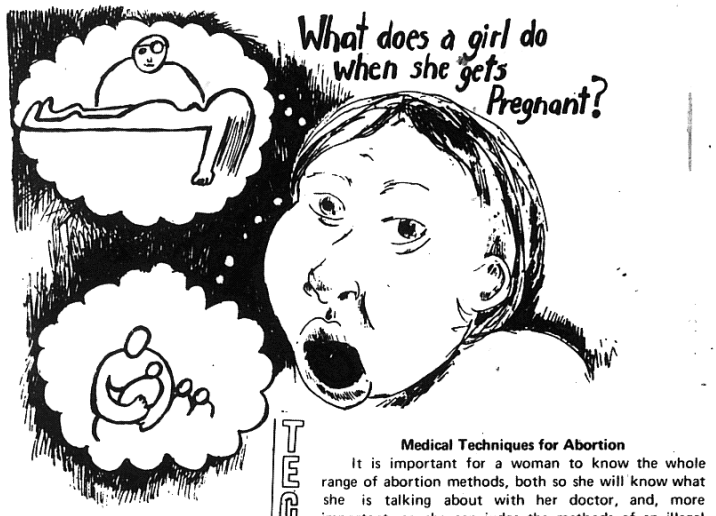
CCS counsels women individually, and does not do any group counseling. Before they can arrange an abortion for a woman, they need a written statement from a doctor of how many weeks pregnant she is. (A lab test confirming pregnancy is not sufficient).

Both groups stressed to the Outlaw that they do not see themselves in competition with each other. BOTH GROUPS ALSO STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF GETTING AN ABORTION EARLY (IT'S CHEAPER, LESS PHYSICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY WEARING). SEE THEM AS SOON AS YOU SUSPECT YOU'RE PREGNANT!!

Committee for Legal Abortion in Missouri

A lobbying group for the repeal of all Missouri abortion laws. The group is working on getting a repeal bill introduced at the next (January) session of the State legislature. Their purpose is to "establish the legal right of any woman to secure a safe abortion."

For further information, contact Mrs. George Rodebush,432-5269.



The Women's National Abortion Action Coalition is calling demonstrations on Nov. 20 in Washington D.C. and San Francisco for the repeal of all abortion laws, against forced sterilization and for the repeal of all restrictive contraception laws. For further information write to : WONAAL, Box 685, Old Chelsea, New York, N.Y. 10011.

TECHNIQUES

DANGER

There are only 4 methods of abortion which can be considered safe. Competent, medically trained abortionists, whether they are acting legally or not, never use methods described below. These methods involve extreme pain and can lead to permanent disability, infection, or death.

Oral Means:

–Ergot compounds - overdose is poison, can cause fatal kidney damage

–Quinine Sulphate - can cause deformities in fetus or death to mother

–Estrogen - useless

–Castor oil - useless

Nothing that is swallowed can cause abortion without also causing death or severe disability to the mother.

Solids inserted into uterus:

–Knitting needles or anything else long and thin, including flexible things like telephone wire

–Pastes

–Catheters

–Gauze (packing)

Common danger of perforation of womb and bladder – death from infection or haemorrhage.

Fluids inserted into uterus:

–Soap suds –Lysol

–Alcohol –Pine Oil

–Lye

Severe burning of tissues; haemorrage; shock; death.

Air pumped into uterus:

Collapse from gas emboli in the blood stream. Sudden violent death.

Injections into Uterine Wall:

Completely useless.

Other means:

–Vacuum Cleaner connected to uterus (not to be confused with vacuum aspiration) is fatal almost immediately because it extracts uterus from pelvic cavity.

–Physical exertion such as lifting heavy objects, running, etc. is useless.

–Falling down stairs can cause severe injury to mother but no abortion.

Butcher abortions are deadly, only doctors or other specially trained personnel can safely use one of the 4 methods of abortion – all other methods can cause death but rarely induce abortion.

If you have used on yourself or have allowed to be used, any of the above methods of abortion go to the nearest hospital immediately.

Medical Techniques for Abortion

It is important for a woman to know the whole range of abortion methods, both so she will know what she is talking about with her doctor, and, more important, so she can judge the methods of an illegal abortionist and find the courage to walk out if her life is in danger. (Don't pay in advance if you can help it.)

Up to three days: post-coital medication. Some doctors in the country are experimenting with high dosages of estrogen which will abort a less than three day old fertiliaed egg. If you have had unprotected intercourse in the middle of your menstrual cycle, try and find out their names and offer yourself as part of the experiment. There have been no reported failures from the medication, but since it must be used within 3 days of intercourse, no one knows how many of the women were actually pregnant.

Up to twelve weeks: (1) dilatation and cutterage. A local anesthetic is sufficient to block pain occurring during the operation. The chemical is delivered by injection at the back of the vagina behind the cervix. The injection itself is not painful. Nerves leading from the cervix are numbed by the anesthetic, and sensation from the uterus and the cervix is "blocked" before it reaches the spine. Since a local anesthetic does not affect other body functions, the woman should eat normally before the operation to avoid fainting.

The cervical canal must be dilated (widened) to permit the introduction of surgical instruments. In the traditional method, the doctor passes a series of increasingly larger polished metal rods (Hegar's dilators) into the cervical opening. The first is about the width of a thin soda straw, and the last is about the width of a finger. Although the anesthetic blocks severe pain during cervical dilation, women sometimes feel cramps similar to menstrual cramps. Dilation of the cervical canal can also be accomplished by an instrument with two rounded tips which are inserted into the canal; by applying pressure to the handle, the tips separate, causing the tissue to stretch. This expansion technique takes only several seconds but occasionally it is more uncomfortable than Hegar's dilation.

Once the canal is dilated the doctor inserts a curette (surgical instrument with spoon-like tip) into the cavity of the uterus to scrape loose the embryo and placenta. Loosened portions of embryonic material are removed from the uterus with a long surgical grasping instrument called an ovum forceps. The entire operation takes about 10 to 15 minutes.

LIBERATING WOMEN in St. Louis

Several weeks ago, the women's movement in St. Louis decided to close the Women's Center which was opened in the YWCA less than a year ago.

There is at this time no central number to call for information about what's happening in the women's movement. However, women at two different numbers have agreed to try to fill the gap: Sue or Joyce at 535-2720, and Gay, Lynn, or Leslie at 652-9993.

When the center was closed, people wanted to keep a phone listed for the women's movement, but no one volunteered to have it in their house. If you are willing to have the phone, contact one of the above numbers.

The Center was closed because of problems with staffing and location. Anyone with space to donate for a new center, or anyone who has time to look for a new location and to handle staffing problems, can also contact the above numbers.

Since the Center is closed, it has become a little more difficult for women to know what is going on...people have missed meetings because they didn't know about them until they were over. The Outlaw would like to help that situation as much as it can, by publishing reports on what's happening, and when.

The Real Woman (Newsletter)

The Women's paper will continue to publish, after a summer lull. Meetings are generally held on Friday nights.

The paper is looking for additional members who can commit time to working in an ongoing way on either production or distribution. Also, anyone who is interested in doing an article for just one issue is welcome to submit it.

The paper has been well received by women who've seen it. Unfortunately, it hasn't been widely circulated. One of the women on the paper stressed to the Outlaw that if the paper dies, it won't be from lack of material to publish, but from distribution problems. Anyone with ideas for distribution, or with time to do distribution, contact Gay or Lynn at 652-9993.

Speakers Bureau

The Speakers Bureau provides speakers to groups who request them. Anyone interested in speaking, or in having a speaker, should contact Leslie at 652-9993.

New Rap Groups

Women interested in being in a rap group can contact Sue at 535-2720. Women involved in forming their own group can contact the same number to discuss problems and formats that other rap groups have had.

Know Your Body

Last year a widely attended and very successful informal course called "Women and Their Bodies" was held at Washington University. (It was not a credit course, but used Washington U. facilities for meeting on four consecutive Sundays.)

Several weeks ago a group of ten women began meeting around a similar "Know Your Body" format. The group meets once a week. Some women in the group are interested in educating themselves to teach another Women and Their Bodies course. Others are simply interested in understanding how their body functions, in talking about sexuality, etc.

Because the group has already met several times, they are not interested in having new people join now. However, women who want to teach a Women and Their Bodies course (at any of the area colleges, at a high school...anywhere) can contact Debby at 862-1639 for suggested readings and names of people to work with. will also serve as a co-ordinator to put women in touch with eachother who want to organize a small rap group around a Know Your Body format.

Women's Health Project

A group has formed within the last month to deal with women's health issues. The group is exploring the idea of starting a clinic, and/or doing health research around such subjects as birth control and maternity care.

Anyone interested in joining the group is welcome. Call Judy at 727-1755 for the next meeting time. Non-professional people (non-doctors, non-nurses) are welcome.

KDNA Radio Show

A small group of women has begun putting together a series of radio shows for KDNA. The first show will probably deal with women and the blues tradition (Billie Holiday, Bessie Smith, etc.). The time for the first show has not yet been set, but it should come off two or three weeks after this issue of the Outlaw comes out. If you want to be sure to catch the show, call KDNA and ask when it's going to happen: 652-6161. The KDNA dial number is 102.5 FM.

What's Happening

The Outlaw hopes to have announcements about the St. Louis women's movement in each issue of the paper. If you want to start a project, or if you want to advertise an ongoing project, call Jean at 647-3528 to have it listed in the upcoming issue of the paper.

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313 Droste Rd. (St. Charles) — 946-6541

2312 N. Hiway 140 (Florissant) — 921-4050

THE FACTORY

In Concert

Oct. 29 If

Oct. 30 The Grassroots

Oct. 31 Halloween Party with Ted Nugent and the Amboy Dukes

Nov. 14 Curved Air

THE FACTORY
220 N. 2nd St.
St. Charles

Tickets for all shows at The Factory available at all locations of St. Louis Stereo, K-SHE Radio, Orange Julius (NW Plaza), Spectrum, Mardi Gras Records, and Gypsy Cowboy.

Presented by St. Louis Stereo

SHORTS

I always start my day with GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FOOD.

Eaten any ground glass lately? maybe in your peanut butter? Maybe you wondered why it was extra-crunchy.

You may have eaten glassy peanut butter, or wormy rice, or feathery chicken, if you have been getting any food from the government's surplus food program.

The sickening extra additives to the government food - which in itself is is sickening enough - were disclosed before the Senate Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

Robert Choate, committee consultant (he was the man who last year revealed that you'd get more nutrition from Cheerios and other breakfast cereals if you ate the package instead of the contents) produced burst cans of evaporated milk, rusted cans of tomato juice, and swollen cans of the watery crap they pass off as orange juice. He got the cans out of a Ventura, Calif., warehouse, and said similar goods were in depots from coast to coast, with nothing being done about recalling them. There are cheese and grains being stored at warehouses in 100 degree temperatures with no refrigeration, Choate added.

Other witnesses told about the glass in the peanut butter, wormy flour and rice, and sharp bones and feathers in so-called boneless chicken and turkey.

The surplus food program,which is designed to help the poor, actually distributes the worst shit you can find. Tasteless, nutritionless cans of weak apple juice , beans, peas, awful powdered milk, slimy cooked boneless chickens, it is hard to eat it even if you are terribly hungry. Besides, they don't give you enough of it to last very long. The decision on what foods to give out is based on the market, not on what people need. The government is more interested in helping business than the 4 million people recieving the surplus food.

Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, who is holding the hearings, agreed that "crass hard-bitten politics, not humanity" governs the surplus food program.

goodwill?

Now that winter is closing in around us, and children have returned to school, there is the problem of more clothes and warmer ones. People often think of Goodwill Industries, that great organization that collects anything people throw away, and re-sells at a cheap price. Well, let's see --- Coats at Goodwill are the same or more than retail stores, especially fleece lined ones; those who cannot shop retail cannot see this. Furniture they also receive free is so high that some collectors of odd pieces would rather fight the antique dealers at auctions. I looked for a short table base there for ages. I gave up - $85 for a crummy scratched up table was too much. A plastic ice cube tray, marked in ink 19 cents by the store it originally came from was the low Goodwill price of 35 cents.

A good place to get nice used things is Veterans Village, at three locations:

9th and Franklin

Natural Bridge near Fairgrounds Park

4016 Easton Ave. in Wellston. Clothes, utensils, everything is cheap, and although I feel people should receive some basic necessities, clothes, etc. for free, Vets Village is an OK deal. Unlike Goodwill. Its bad enough for mothers to survive on a pittance of welfare, yet buy food. Goodwill serves some purpose though: it provides a tax deduction for the rich, and also pacifies their conscience. After all they ARE helping the problems, they give to Goodwill, or is it Good Rip-off?

—Dianne Kwan

black lung

After a 25 hour bus trip from the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky, 29 miners interupted an international scientific conference on black lung disease at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York City Sept 13. Reffering to inadequate diagnostic treatment, one miner told the meeting:"Miners all over the nation have been done wrong by having to take crackerbox breath tests and snapshot x-rays. We like for the public to know that we're getting a rotten deal." The miners say the "tests" fail to reveal actual cases of black lung disease and are used to cheat the afflicted out of medical and financial benefits. The miners' organization, the Black Lung Association demands funds from the conference to help treat the occupational disease. About 400 people also turned out for a rally to support the miners later that day.

SJOPKEIL, NORWAY--Airplane pilots flying over this small coastal village report that millions of lemmings are surrounding it. The Lemmings usually by-pass the town on their cyclic suicidal treks to the sea. This year however, the lemmings changed course and headed for the town.

Sjopkeil, a remote village of about 30 people who exist by fishing and subsistance farming, has no telephone or radio. Their only contact with the outside world is through the airplanes that stop once a month.

However, pilots report that they can't land because of the thousands of lemmings that are covering the dirt runway.

The lemmings show no signs of moving towards the sea presently.

It's unknown right now whether this event has any connection with reports from Australia that rabbits have overrun several towns in the remote outback region.

The Outlaw is accepting contributions for the relief of the oppressed peoples of Sjopkeil. If enough money is recieved we hope to send a representative there with food, clothes, the latest Outlaw, and other necessities. Send contributions to Outlaw, Box 9501 cabanne station,63161.

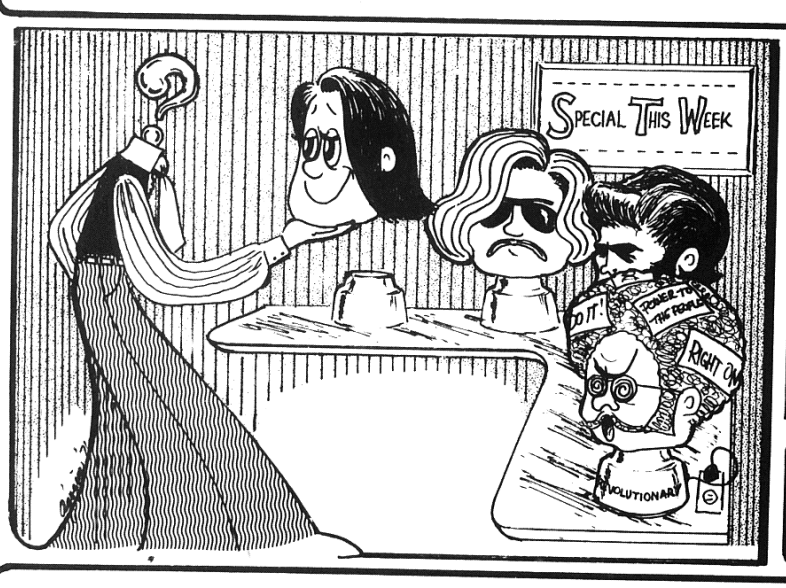
rumor-monger

There is an as yet unidentified woman around St. Ann who has been telephoning the parents of long-haired or freaky people and spreading rumors, misinformation, and in general trying to scare the parent about their kids' activities.

We have had a couple of reports and would like to verify this. If anyone receives such a call or knows about this, please let us know.

OUTLAW
721-3170

Shopping for a new head?



Today, everybody's on the make for an identity, a cultural role. But something **odd** is happening.

Today you can buy pre-fabricated self-concepts! You just choose one by name (freak redneck revolutionary or whatever), read a book so you know how to talk and think, and then adapt your personality to fit your new label.

It's getting hard to be someone original.

At Spectrum, we don't sell pre-packaged personalities. You won't be miraculously changed just by shopping here. But maybe one of our posters, or pipes, or waterbeds, or an album from the Akashic Record Shop (located inside Spectrum) can help enhance the head you've got.

Special Prices

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4 ft black lite bulbs	*$14.00*
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All Posters	*10% off*

the SPECTRUM

8153 Big Bend

art

MURALS FOR THE PEOPLE

The movement to create People's Art on public walls in Chicago began in 1967 with the inspiration for the "Wall of Respect" at 43rd and Langley Streets. The wall honors black men and women denied recognition by the white media and portrays black history as a heroic resistance struggle. It was initiated by William Walker, and a number of other artists who are still active in mural painting participated. The project was supported through the cooperation of a group of black artists, and the 43rd Street Community Organization, working closely with the people of the community.

This wall, like others that have followed, has been celebrated, loved and protected by community residents because they had a part in it. Their demonstrations to save the Wall held back Urban Renewal in that area for three years.

Walker said that "In questioning myself as to how I could best give my art to black people, I came to the realization that art must belong to ALL people. That is when I first began to think of public art." From the beginning, the mural painters pushed the idea of an art addressing itself directly to the masses in the community. The titles convey the aim: Wall of Dignity, Wall of Pride, Harriet Tubman Memorial Wall, Wall of Respect, Wall of Truth. The emergence of black leadership, unprecedented in American painting, flows naturally from the black liberation struggle.

By 1969, a few white and Latin artists had followed this example. The first murals done by white artists were in black neighborhoods and done as collective works with groups of black teenagers contributing to their design as well as their execution. The Chicano artists, of course, have drawn directly on their own great traditions of public art.

Protect the People's Homes Wall. Artist Mark Rogovin. Located at Sheridan and Irving Park. Painted Fall 1970.

Art In Bourgeois Society

At the present time in Chicago, there is virtually no contact between the "Fine Arts" and the poor. Low income people and national minority groups are systematically excluded from the creation of, and therefore enjoyment, of most forms of cultural espression. This is particularly true of the visual arts.

The children of the poor develop the conviction that they are unable to create, are lacking in talent and tradition, are cultural cripples. Art is placed on a high altar, out of reach, incomprehensible and at the same time despised. Artists are considered "kooks", "wierdos", strange beasts indeed.

This mixture of feelings, all negative, reflects the loss of self-respect and self-confidence which results from powerlessness.

The artists meanwhile are almost totally cut off from communication with the people. Curiously enough this extends to the small number of artists who come from working class and minority backgrounds. In our society art like everything else has become a commodity. It loses its social nature as a free expression of collective experience.

Moreover, the museums and galleries are class-exclusive institutions. The occasional use of art as a vehicle for protest by artists is impotent within the museum-gallery complex. To live for the chance to make one grand gesture in this privileged arena is a pitiful delusion. The museums and galleries offer culture as a spectacle divorced from life and are willing to market any sensation, even protest, to their clientele.

To change this situation more is needed than a change of subject matter or a change of style. The "revolutions" of the "art world" are stillborn because they remain within the narrow limits of that world. A fundamental change in the artist's relationship to society is needed.

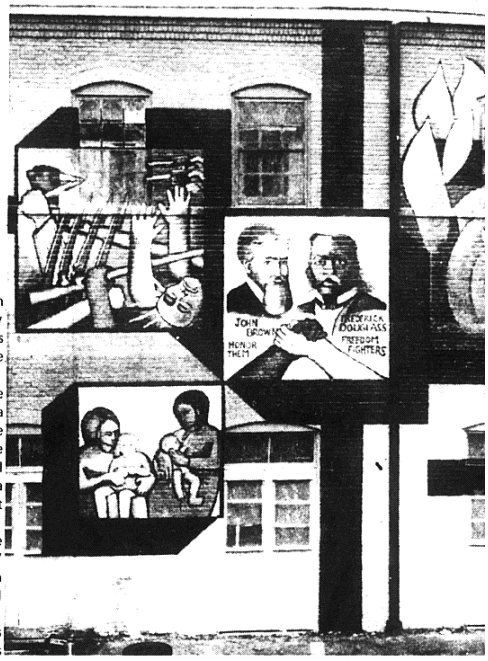
Involvement in the "movement" does not solve this problem, even though it may change the artist's consciousness in essential ways. Movement art really deosn't touch the basic problem of establishing contact with a mass audience.

My first outdoor mural was painted in 1969 in the courtyard of St. Dominic's Church near the Cabrini-Green Housing Projects, working with a group of local teenagers. The wall dealt symbolically with the black liberation struggle. It is called "All Power to the People." In that project, for the first time, I was able to combine my life as an artist, a teacher and a socially and politically involved person all in one activity.

Painting the mural was an extraordinary experience, a conversion. I found that I was able to create an imagery which spoke directly to ordinary people, which was accepted as their own by people separated from me by culture and by a long history of prejudice and oppression.

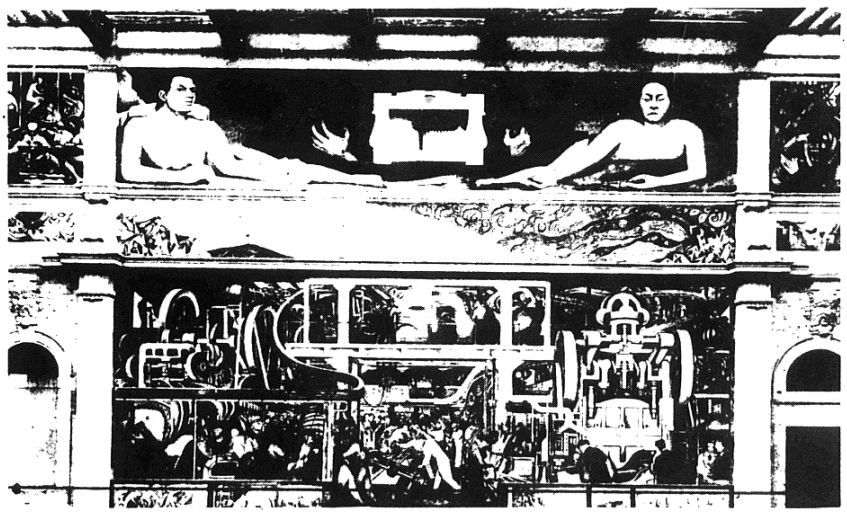
Many barriers can be crossed by an artist bringing commitment and vision to work. The artist is transformed in the process of creating public art. He must abandon his private self-examination and speak as a citizen in society, and become a voice for others. He is rewarded in becoming an artist for the people, by gaining a living relationship with the people.

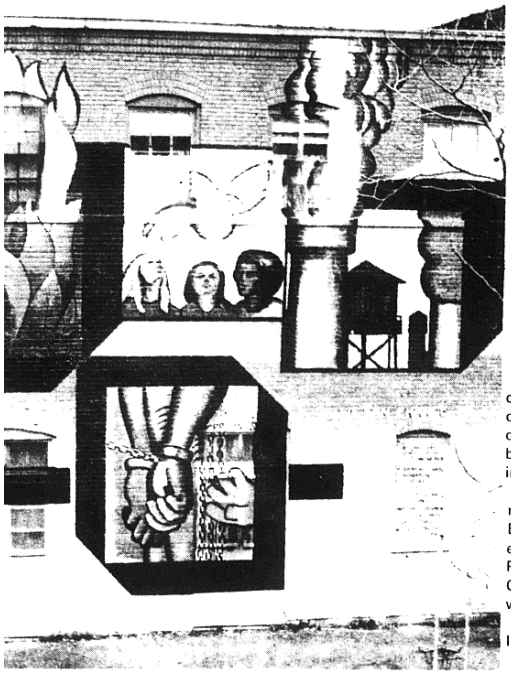
This sense of wonder at the discovery of a new identity, a new relationship with others, is a deep and



Wall of Choices, mural and two details. Artist John Weber. Dea
Location 2507 N. Greenview. Size 60x30. Took 2½ months to
Salvation Wall.

Conveyor Belt by Rivera





ed November 15, 1970. Local sponsor Christopher House-Settlement.
t. Part ofcommunity-based Mural Project, as in caption to Peace and

the wall

community is educated about art and artists by seeing it done and by participating. People stop to watch and ask questions. The personal contact of these discussions between the artist and community residents is essential in establishing mutual respect and trust.

That only one mural has been seriously defaced reflects the success of these encounters. Last summer Bill Walker was able to leave his supplies on the scaffold each night during two and a half months of work on the Peace and Salvation Wall of Understanding near Cabrini-Green because the neighbors were protecting the wall that closely.

Mural painting can only be done on a full-time basis. It is essential that the artist be on the scene regularly and have a strong ability to project to the community the nature of his theme, his concern and his craft. Security for the equipment and for the mural can only be based on community acceptance, comprehension and pride. If the community develops this acceptance and pride in the wall, then the mural becomes a focus and symbol of the community.

It can draw people together – greasers and hippies, young workers, mothers, street-gang members, church activists, small business people, ets. In some cases mural projects have played a role in establishing truces between rival street gangs.

In addition, a mural project, because of its visibility, wins access to the media. The artist has opportunities to

inst

abiding feeling, shared by many muralists here in Chicago.

Painting As An Organizing Process

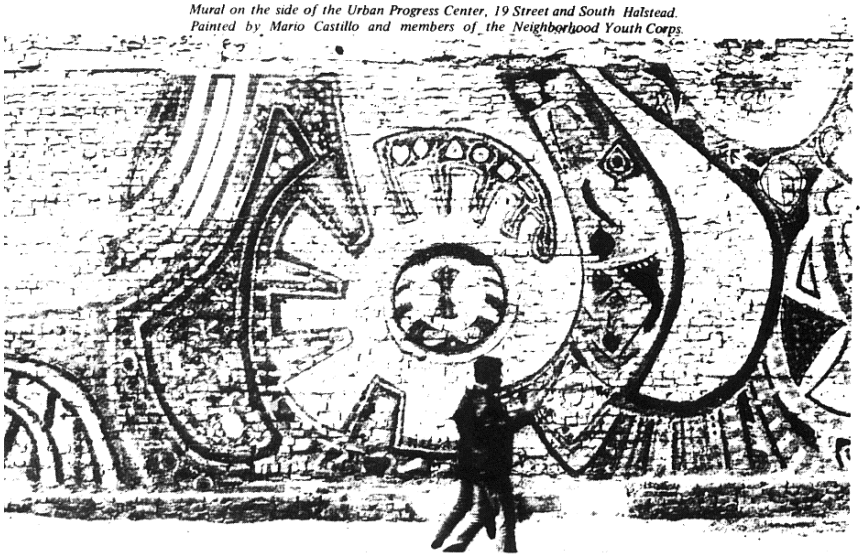
By the time the masonry paint for the undercoat is put on a wall, the mural project is already more than half finished. We start not with a wall, but with a human situation, a local sponsor or sponsors which may be a church, settlement house, or a grass roots organization. The artist will attend community meetings, will talk with youth clubs, individuals and families. A support committee will be formed and the artist will form a concept of the active forces in the community and their ideas.

Usually community residents are involved in actually painting the wall. The project may be designed and executed collectively with a group of young people. Often children will paint a nearby fence. The project stimulates the emergence of artists without professional training from the community itself who go on to paint their own murals.

The most important part of the artist's work with the community is in actually painting the wall. The

"Wall of Respect" at Leffingwell and Franklin, St. Louis

Mural on the side of the Urban Progress Center, 19 Street and South Halstead. Painted by Mario Castillo and members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.



rap on radio, in high schools, art schools, and write newspaper articles.

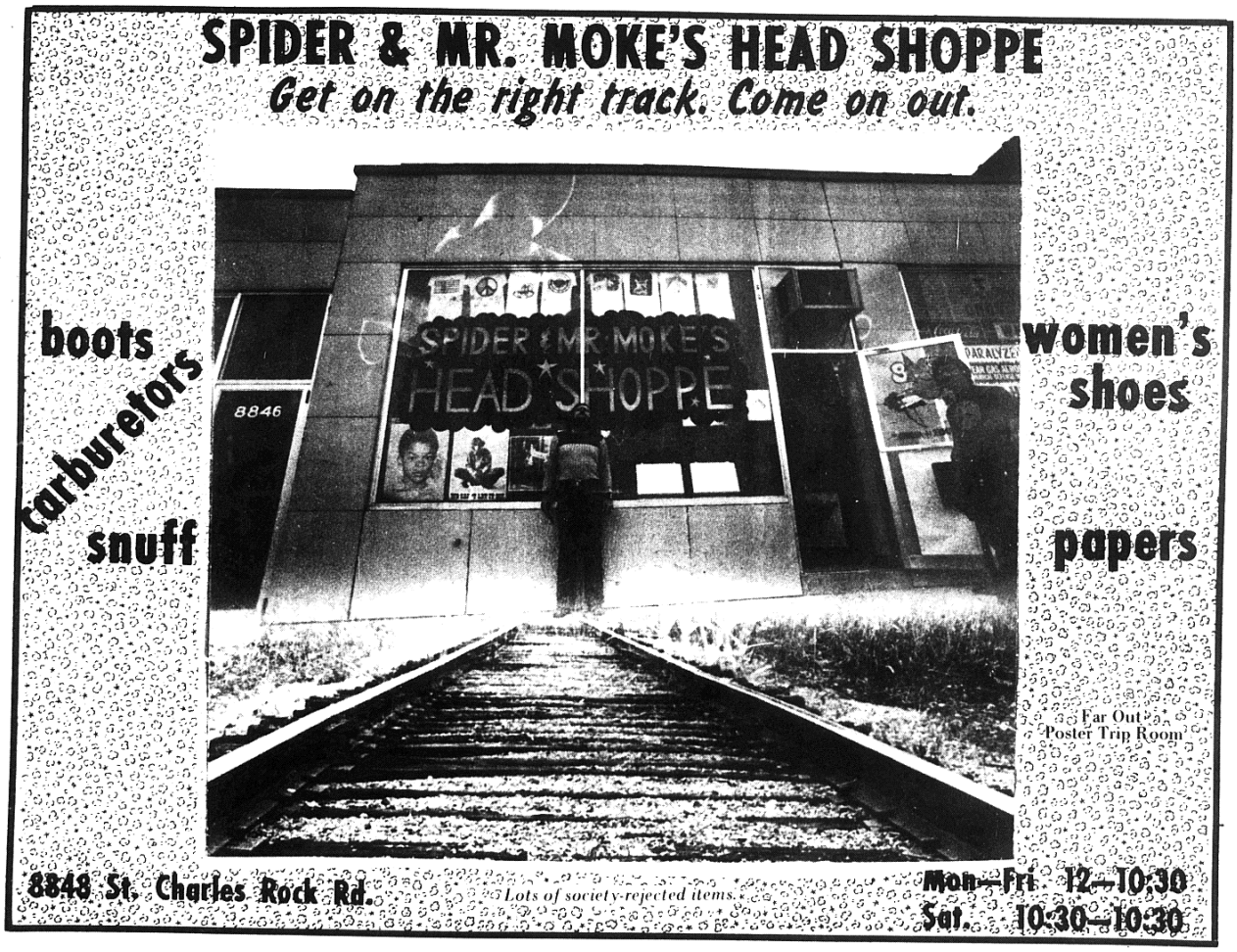
It would be easy to design explicitly leftist imagery, but public murals are not posters. They are not and cannot be art for the movement alone. The movement, with some exceptions, has been slow to recognize mural painting as a "serve the people" program and as political work. Because murals must remain several years to be worth the time invested, they must express long-range struggles – the deep currents. And because they remain they have a slow, but potentially powerful effect on consciousness.

There is much more to discuss: the need for greatly-increased public funding, the problems of unity among black, brown, and white artists, etc. But I would rather end here with a quote from the Statement by the Chicago Mural Project:

We want the walls of Chicago to be art galleries for the People. We are anxious to encourage more artists in all fields to take to the streets, to become involved, and to work for the people. Our murals will continue to speak of the liberation struggles of black and Third World peoples; they will record history, speak of today and project toward the future. They will speak of an end to war, racism, and repression, of love, of beauty and of life. We want to restore an image of full humanity to the people, to place art into its true context, into life.

–from an article by John Weber in Liberation, *Sept., 1971.*

KADI
FIT FOR A KING


SPIDER & MR. MOKE'S HEAD SHOPPE
Get on the right track. Come on out.
boots
carburetors
snuff
women's
shoes
papers

Far Out
Poster Trip Room
8848 St. Charles Rock Rd.
Lots of society-rejected items.
Mon—Fri. 12—10:30
Sat. 10:30—10:30

PRISON NEWS

ATTICA: THE NEWS LEAKS OUT

It is now several weeks since the massacre on Sept. 13 of 40 prisoners at Attica State prison. Since that time the stories of castration, mutilation, and throat-slitting by prisoners, used to justify the use of 700 state troopers to gun down the rebelling inmates, have been shown to be false. Every guard who was found dead was shown to have been killed by the gunfire of police.

With their main story exposed, the officials involved, including State Governor Rockefeller and Commissioner Russell G. Oswald, have made strong attempts to suppress any information or investigation around the prison.

Lawyers and medical doctors, from the National Lawyers Guild, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the ACLU, and the Legal Aid Society have been able to see and interview inmates gradually by persistently applying pressure and waiting-out delays and red tape.

The information that does get out from these sources has been of increased brutality and co-ertion of prisoners. Suspected leaders of the rebellion are being beaten, and there is a strong suspicion that one at least, "L.D." (Elliot Barkley) was killed after the supression of the inmates. Numerous reports and court testimony indicate that a large number of participants in the action have been forced or threatened into signing false confessions. At a hearing to determine the validity of these charges and the necessity of an injunction appeal filed by lawyers on behalf of the prisoners, Judge John Curtin heard testimony of prisoners and National Guardsmen who talked about witnessing beatings and harrassment. Interrogated prisoners spoke of being wakened and grilled at 3 o'clock in the morning. One prisoner testified: "They said they had something for me to sign. It was a pad of paper. The guard told me if I didnt sign it I would be choked, I would be killed. I didn't read it -- I signed it. He was subsequently charged by prison officials with possesing a guard's billy club and immeadiatly sentenced to 6 more months in prison. He was due to be paroled on Oct. 6.

However, the judge was not fazed. He denied the subpoena for Walter Dunbar, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, to testify. Dunbar is responsible for releasing false information about slashed throats, etc. to the press.

Nor could the man conducting the interrogations be called to the stand (Deputy Attorney General Robert Fischer) because "he doesn't have anything relevant to say". "I've heard nothing here to indicate that any coercive investigating is going on", said his Honor.

All over the nation, people have been demonstrating their feelings toward the massacre and continuing violence toward prisoners. Mass demonstrations and a day of solidarity were held on Oct. 2. In Albany, N.Y., the New York State Department of Corrections, located on the ninth floor of a 20-story building, was blown up after a local newspaper received a warning from the Weather underground. A statement issued by the Weatherpeople said in part:

"Attica Prison is a place where 85 percent of those held there are Black or Puerto Rican. All the guards and administrators of the prison are white. This is not an oversight by some dumb bureaucrat. This is how a society run by white racists maintains its control . . .

"Mass murder is not unusual in this country. It is the foundation of American imperialism. In our lifetime we have seen four black girls killed by a bomb explosion in Birmingham, Alabama. We have seen black students gunned down at Orangeburg, South Carolina, and Jackson, Mississippi. We have seen Watts, Newark, and Detroit. Amerika has murdered Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Fred Hampton, and two weeks ago, the authorities in California assassinated George L. Jackson. We have seen white students shot and killed at Berkeley and Kent State.

. .

"Tonight we attacked the head offices of the New York State Department of Corrections. Tomorrow, thousands of people will demonstrate . . ."

In Chicago on Sept. 17, 250 people demonstrated against the Attica massacre in downtown Chicago. In New York, on the 17th, three marches took place. Forty third world groups sponsored two of them. About 1500 people converged at 125th st. and 5th ave. and had a rally. A white march sponsored by groups including Mayday and Vietnam Vets marched through Manhattan and burned an effigy of Rockefeller at Rockefeller Center. In Milwaukee, a peaceful march after a speech by an ex-inmate of Waupon prison was attacked by a police riot squad. Six people were arrested and eight were injured.

In Alderson, W. Va., women prisoners at the Alderson Federal Reformatory for Women were teargassed Sept. 20, after holding a memorial service for the Attica slain.

"The prisoners . . . were the type who take things into their own hands ... the more revolutionary types", said the assistant director of the Bureau of Prisons. Sixty-six women were transferred to maximum security, from Alderson, which is a minimum security prison farm. In Rochester, N.Y., 1000 people gathered for the funeral of Eliot (L.D.) Barkley, one of the rebellion leaders. In Brooklyn 2000 people attended a funeral for six men who were Attica prisoners in the Bedford Stuyvesant area. A woman sitting on a step nearby remarked later, "They just don't seem to hear us ... but they will."

In other countries too the response to the news of the Attica uprising has been felt. In Israel, about 500 Palestinian prisoners demonstrated for two hours before things were subdued. The Israeli Prison commissioner Arie Nir claimed the inmates were inspired by news reports they heard of Attica.

On October 2, a day of solidarity for all political prisoners, crowds demonstrated at Danbury State Prison, Danbury, Conn., while the prisoners inside held a hunger strike. In Chicago, 1000 people gathered outside Cook County Jail. In Austin, San Antonio, and Dallas, local prisons were picketed and rallies were held. Demonstrations also occurred at Ashland, Kentucky, where the women of Alderson were transferred, and at Sandstone, Minn., Springfield, Ill., Suffolk Co. Jail, Terminal Island, and San Quentin.

As you probably noticed, the mass media did not let anyone know this was happening. Giving the illusion of "accurate" reporting, few straight papers included anything in their notes on the Attica rebellion besides what the official sources told them. Even then, the whitewash was accompanied by long editorials and essays on the specific atrocities or the turn of legal events. The effect of this was to have given many people, both movement and non-movement, a feeling of helplessness -- an image that the whole thing is in someone else's hands. As the facts slowly trickle out, it becomes more and more clear that the events of Attica were in no way a "riot". It was a rebellion. And the Attica rebellion against the inhumanity of America was put down only at the price of massacreing 40 people.

William Kunstler was one of the people who went to negotiate with the Attica prisoners. (The straight press has called him, in accordance with official propaganda, an agitator of the rebellion.) In a recent interview he talked about some of what has been going down in the prison, and the events leading to the action:

"The prisoners created a manifesto as early as June or July of this year . . . In June, they named five people to negotiate the manifesto with prison officials . . . This early manifesto, which had 27 demands, was sent to Commissioner Oswald on July 20. The Commissioner did not respond to that letter until a month later, August 16. (He replied that it would take time of course to study the demands and they would hear from him.) The rebellion started Sept. 8 . . . about two weeks after the prisoners got Oswald's response. . . . A few minutes before the negotiators went in the last time, he (Oswald) tried to completely undermine us with the prisoners by sending in the letter demanding the immediate release of hostages. . . . The timing was beautiful. The prisoners were understandably angry with us because they thought we knew about the letter and were being used as a front by Oswald. The letter was either to get us killed so there would have been an incident (something favorable to the state -- prisoners killing their own negotiators) or to undermine our credibility so that we couldn't work with them any more . . ."

Other points raised in the interview are that the officials continually fabricated lies to discredit and demoralize the negotiations and to point out and punish specific prisoners for events that never occurred.

Over fifty percent of the inmates at Attica come from New York City. Relatives cannot often make the nine-hour car or bus ride, or afford the $62 plane fare. Some of the inmates haven't seeen their families in three or four years. Some now never will.

Joseph Mitchell No. H-8812

Brother!

DATE Oct. 9, 1971

TO THE ST. LOUIS OUTLAW'S

P. O. BOX 9501 CABANNE STATION

ST. LOUIS, MO. 63161

Peace,

This letter is going to be hard for me to write, as I don't want to write it to your organization. Due to recent repressive measures against prisoner protest in another state that backfired on the establishment, we in this state who are inmates of the prisons are not allowed to receive ANY underground type publications especially the OUTLAW. This freedom, so shortly felt, to communicate with REAL PEOPLE has now been taken from us with the recent executions at Attica as the undercover reasoning behind this red-neck decision.

To rehash the pleasures I got out of your efforts for the short time I was exposed to them would be a waste of time. I loved every word and cannot fully describe my appreciation for your toil.

So, in closing let me say that the anti-progressive-penology element among the personnel is now walking around with a deeper snarl as they have all of the old days are returned. Pay-back is hell!!

To further waste your paper would be foolish as they will only destroy it, OR maybe let me destroy it all by myself, so the blame for not receiving it would be mine (don't fall for it).

Thanks, again, and Peace to you and yours always.

Yours in the struggle,

[signed]

P.S.

WRITE ON ABOUT WHAT IS HAPPENING HERE TO US, SO THE WORLD NOW KNOWS WE WILL NOT LET THE ESTABLISHMENT BEAT US. NEVER!!!!

SPRINGFIELD PRISON

A small group of people demonstrated October 2 outside the gates of the Federal Center for Medical Prisoners in Springfield, Mo. Protests against Attica and prison conditions in general were held at several institutions across the country.

Father Phil Berrigan and ten other prisoners were shipped to Springfield for a brief period in an attempt to stop the spread of the work stoppage and hunger strike they began at the Danbury, Connecticutt prison.

The demonstration at Springfield was organized by the Harrisburg Defense Committee. Protesters demanded human rights for prisoners and reform of the Federal Parole Board to assure inmates due process in the handling of their parole requests. They also protested the solitary confinement of Frank Garrity, a St. Louis draft resister, Garrity has been placed in solitary several times without having charges made against him and without an explanation from prison authorities.

The demonstrators at Springfield were met by the chaplain and warden, who told them to write letters if they wanted to change conditions.

The trial for defendants in the Harrisburg conspiracy case will start early next year. The defense committee needs help. Anyone wishing to volunteer time or money should call 236-8820 in Kansas City, 831-1304 in Springfield, or 535-2720 in St. Louis.

GUERRILLA WAR IN MAIAYSIA

Revolutionary insurgency in Malaysia, dormant since it was smothered by the British in the 1950's, is on the rise again.

The guerrillas seem this time to have moved beyond their predominantly overseas-Chinese and urban base of support to organize the much more conservative Islamic Malay peasants. Operating in the North, near the Thai border, the guerrillas have forged a fraternal alliance with the Thai revolutionary movement on the other side of the border, an alliance which neither government has been able to break and which constitutes a major reason for the Malaysian guerrillas' recent successes.

For one thing, Malaysian army operations have been made far more difficult by events on the Thai side of the border. Aides in the office of Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn have privately admitted that the rebels in the south have overwhelming support among the local population. In classic guerrilla fashion the Thai army has now been forced to give up effective control of the area to the rebels after suffering demoralizing losses in battles that were never more than inconclusive. Several villages were destroyed by the army, which only intensified popular hostility.

But far more important to the Malaysian rebels is the Islamic character of the Thai revolt. The Thai guerrilla movement is operating in an Islamic area of an otherwise Buddhist country. Anti-government sentiment inevitably runs over the casually defined border. Since villages on both sides feel considerably closer to each other than to their respective national governments, for the first time these sentiments are also flowing freely into the Malaysian communities near the border. Though the substantial Chinese population–long predominantly left-wing–in Malaysia's tin-mining north is supporting the guerrillas, it is these new developments among the Malaysian rural peasantry which are worrying officials in Kuala Lumpur.

The Malaysian intelligence network has deteriorated over the years to the point where the government, army and police are reduced to sifting through whatever is left behind at abandoned guerrilla camps to find out what is going on. What they have found i. surprising.

In a discovery last June, they stumbled onto an exceptionally well-constructed guerrilla camp near Ipoh, so well camouflaged down a 600-yard long jungle path that the guerrillas could be certain of being the first to shoot.

That was exactly what happened. One government soldier was killed. There were no losses on the guerrilla side and the guerrillas used another exit to escape into the jungle.

Observers invited by the government to inspect the camp returned to the capital astonished at the quality of its design. Close to populated areas but well protected and allowing for quick dispersal, the camp is built along classic Southeast Asian guerrilla lines. It is surrounded on the east and west by sheer cliffs. On the north and south there are long shoulder-deep trenches and light machine gun nests. Smoke from the kitchen is dispersed along a tunnel leading to a pit where it eventually spreads out along the ground.

Evidence for Muslim-Malay support for the guerrilla movement in Malasia was provided when, on several occasions, Malaysian police and army elements stumbled on jungle camps with two kitchens–one for Chinese cuisine, utilizing pork and the other for Malays adhering to Muslim dietary laws.

Evidence has also been found at the camps of the large-scale involvment of women in the guerrialla movement, many of whom fight on the front lines. If these women are not only Chinese but Malay, as the government fears, then the guerrillas have made an even more striking break through the stifling Malay social structure than previously suspected.

While Malaysia's population is about equally divided between Chinese and Malays, the Chinese have previously tended to make up the urban proletariat while the Malays were overwhelmingly rural peasants. The reason for this is clear. The 19th century British colonialists, charmed by Malay feudalism, decided to isolate it from the modern world. So they imported Chinese and Indians to work on the rubber plantations and tin mines while they encouraged Malay traditionalism and allegiance to a feudal Sultanate. As a result, Northern mainland Malaysia, in and around Ipoh–a big tin-mining center–is substantially Chinese. Here, the Malaysian government has long anticipated renewed trouble with the Chinese workers who are denied any real political power by the regime.

The composition of Malaysia's "Chinese" cities is changing. Their population is now being swollen by peasants who have exchanged the misery of the countryside for wretched, swelling Malaysian urban ghettos, a process that has been going on for years in other Southeast Asian countries.

In Malaysian cities during his recent state visit, Prime Minister Thanom was greeted by ugly demonstrations from Malay students who charged him with extreme savagery in his own guerrilla-suppression drives. The equally right-wing Malaysian government could do little but charge that the demonstrators were communist-influenced.

For both governments such demonstrations mean that what was previously a no-holds-barred suppression campaign against "communist terrorists" has become a struggle against people's war.

–Pacific News Service

NAZI IN GOP

A former high-ranking Nazi propagandist is serving on the Republican National Committee and has been appointed by President Nixon to the Small Business Administration, according to columnist Jack Anderson.

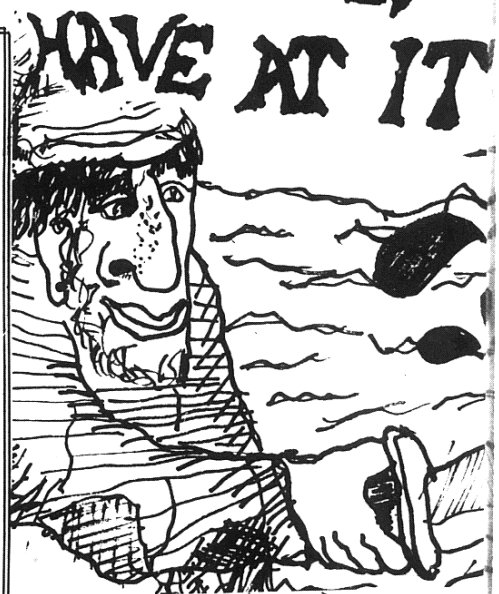
Joseph Pauco, who served Hitler as editor-in-chief of the official Nazi newspaper in Slovakia during World War II, came to the U.S. in 1950 and took over a weekly newspaper, "Slovakv Amerike", in Middletown, Pa.

Pauco was made a member of the Republican National Committee as an advisor on relations with the Slovak-American community, then was appointed by GOP Chairman Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas as comptroller of the committee ethnic council.

Three months ago Pauco and J.M. Kirschbaum, a Nazi living in Toronto who had been accused of sending Jews to the gas chamber, held a meeting in Toronto of the Slovak World Congress, an organization they had established. The meeting was attended by various U.S. Senators, and incredibly, by the official of the Justice Department responsible for keeping track of ex-Nazis, Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian.

At the conference Mardian said, according to Anderson, that he "felt especially akin to you and your organization," and added,"It is a common heritage that binds us together here today."

RADIO PIRATES HAVE AT IT



Radio Northsea, the pirate radio station which had been broadcasting rock and roll to the Netherlands, has been blown up by its competitor, Veronica.

The trouble started back in 1970, when Radio Northsea appeared off the Dutch coast and began broadcasting in English, German, and Spanish. The directors of the rival radio ship Veronica then loaned Radio Northsea $260,000 with the understanding that they would not broadcast in Dutch.

When Radio Northsea's finances got better, they tried to repay the loan but Veronica refused to accept the money. In the meantime, a Veronica crew had replaced the regular Radio Northsea crew. At this point, the Swiss crew of Radio Northsea armed themselves with pistols and took back their boat, throwing all the Veronica people overboard. Then they started broadcasting 24 hours a day in Dutch.

Three frogmen from Veronica then planted a dynamite charge in the engine room of Radio Northsea. The resulting fire was put out before it could damage the transmitter, and Radio Northsea was back on the air four hours later.

The next day the three frogmen were arrested, as well as two of the owners of Veronica. One of them shrugged, "You know, the thing got out of hand."

–UPS

FALL OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)-- People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has announced a schedule for the fall anti-war offensive, including a "Week of People's Actions" to accept the Vietnamese 7 point peace proposal and commemorate the Attica Massacre, and massive civil disobedience that may be as large as the Mayday actions earlier this year.

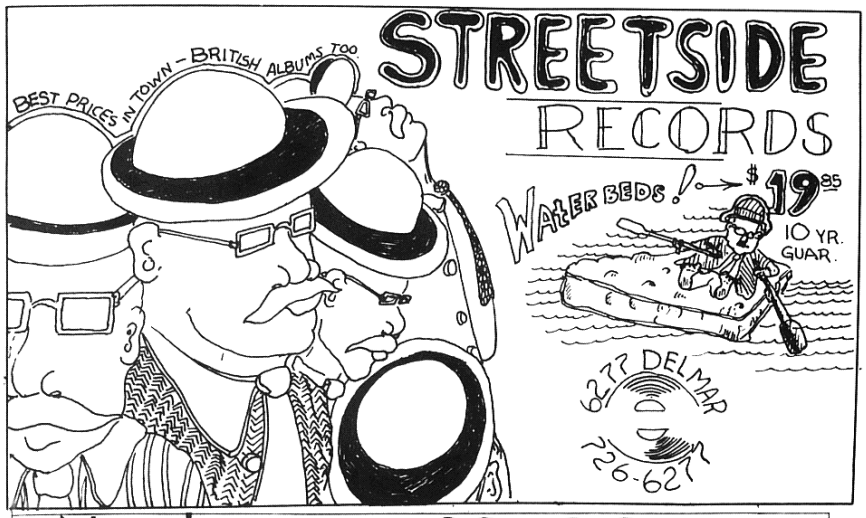
People's Action Week commences on Monday, Oct. 25, with People's Armistice Day. A ceremony will be held in the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds at noon to accept the 7 point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam. Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, chief PRG negotiator in the Paris talks, may address the gathering by telephone.

On Tuesday, the White House will be the scene of an Attica Memorial Service at 11 a.m. A continuing presence will be maintained in Lafayette Park across the street from the presidential residence throughout the week.

On Wednesday the scene shifts to the Labor and Commerce Departments, where lobbying and demonstrations will support PCPJ's demand for a guaranteed annual income of $6,500 for a family of four.

On Thursday, Oct. 28, marches of "International Brigades" will converge on the State Department in protest of U.S. support for the genocidal policies of West Pakistan's army against East Pakistan.

Friday will mark the culmination of the week's activities with massive civil disobedience at the White House. Demonstrators will surround the executive mansion and attempt to halt all comings and goings. People's Coalition is not applying for a demonstration permit for this action, and it is expected that massive arrests will take place.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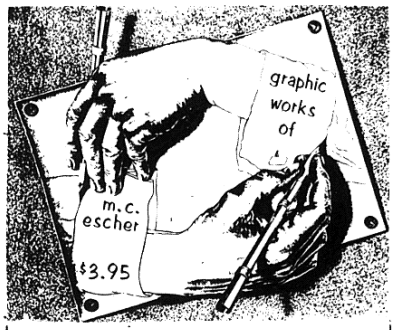

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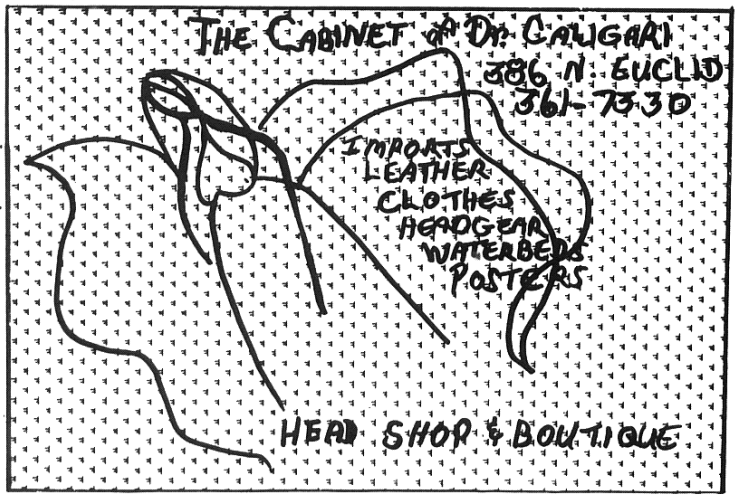
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New Germ warfare center being built at S.F.'s Presidio?

On July 28, in a simple ceremony, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers broke ground for the construction of the Western Institute of Medical Research--a $27 million military research facility. The Institute will be adjacent to Letterman Army Hospital in San Francisco's Presidio Army base. The entire project, to be completed in five years, will consist of three or four interconnected buildings.

An investigation of the floor plans show large building spaces which will be equipped with extensive biological seals, sterilizers, air-locks, ultra-violet barriers, and decontamination chambers. The plans show a striking similarity to the research laboratory at Ft. Detrick, Maryland, the center for Army biological weapons research.

When fully completed, the Institute will employ over100 scientific personnel.

The Institute will transfer and consolidate various units of the U.S. Army Research and Development Command, namely: the Letterman Army Institute of Research; the Department of Tropical Medicine from the Walter Reed Institute of Research; the Medical and Metabolic Research Section from the Research and Nutrition Laboratory in Denver; and the Psychophysiology, Biophysics, and Laser Research Sections from the U.S. Army Research Laboratory at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Although the Army Research and Development Command officially concerns itself with the health needs of U.S. troops in the field, 45% of its funding has been authorized under subject areas which are standard budgeting categories for chemical-biological warfare (CBW) research. These areas are: Chemical Defense, Biological Defense, Chemical/Biological Defense, Biological Defense Material Concepts, and Chemical Defense Material Concepts.

The Army, however, insists that no CBW research will be going on at the Presidio complex. A spokesman for General Taylor, director of the Army Research and Development Command, said that the work, "will primarily be in tropical diseases and how these diseases affect the troops in the field, so that very little of the work will be classified."

President Nixon himself announced on November 25, 1969, "The U.S. shall renounce the use of . . . all methods of biological warfare and will confine its biological research to defensive measures."

The interpretation of the Nixon policy statement seems to be in question. The day following the President's announcement, Colonel Lucine Winegar, Deputy Commanding Officer at Ft. Detrick, stated, ". . . it would be fair to assume that Detrick will continue to produce dangerous organisms that could be used offensively, since any defense against biological weapons involves the production of harmful agents that are potentially available to the enemy."

In addition, last April, the Defense Marketing Survey (DMS), a publication of a private marketing firm considered reliable by insiders in the defense industry, pointed out in a notice to military contractors: "Despite public announcements to the contrary, the Military agencies are not discontinuing chemical and biolocical warfare research. Work in these areas is continuing at funding levels equal to or exceeding those prior to the 'public relations' announcements of cessation of these efforts. CBW research is merely being conducted in a different environment, and whereever possible with less public attention."

DMS reports that upcoming contracts will include the manufacture of Nerve Gases, Incapacitating Agents, Riot Control Gases, Harassing Agents, Defoliants, Herbicides, and Biological Agents including anthrax, plague, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tularemia.

Military activity seems to confirm the DMS report. In accordance with the Nixon policy, the Army announced the "de-activation" of huge stockpiles of biological weapons at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. In fact, the large part of the destruction at Pine Bluff is of obsolete nerve gases. The Arsenal will continue to study "toxic effects" of chemicals, including components for the M36E2 Cluster, an encendiary anti-personnel weapon.

Ethnic Weaponry

Two scientists from the University of California who are presently investigating the dimensions of military CBW research, commented on the Army's transition to "defensive" weapohry. One of them, a physicist, worked for two years at the Edgewood Arsenal, a major CBW base and testing center near Baltimore. The scientists pointed out that the U.S. military s currently developing "ethnic weaponry," a newer and more selective type of CB warfare.

"Ethnic weapons are chemical and biological agents which can selectively attack different races of people. These weapons, which are based on well-known medical facts about enzymatic variations among peoples of different races, can do everything from immobilize to destroy a group of people selected by its racial characteristics."

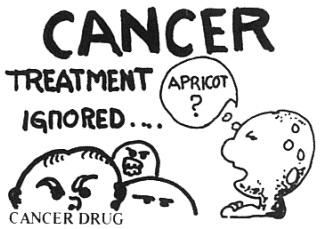
They pointed out that specific research on ethnic diseases is still at such a basic level that classification is not necessary. They added, for example, ". . . it is common knowledge that extensive open research has been done on such diseases as sickle-cell anemia, which infects only members of the Negroid race."

In an article in the November, 1971, *Military Review* a Swedish scientist, Carl Larsen, explains in scientific detail the development and potential uses of ethnic weapons *"Forthcoming chemical agents with selective manstopping power will put into the hands of an assailant a weapon with which he cannot be attacked. . . Surrounded with clouds of secrecy, a systematic search for such new incapacitating agents is going on in many laboratories."*

Many groups in San Francisco, especially from the Asian community, have come together in a coalition to express concern and outrage that the Institute at the Presidio may be one of these ethnic weapons laboratories.

At the Presidio, Captain Pat McGuire, Public Information Officer, would only state that, *"Here, scientists will be investigating exotic diseases from out-of-the-way places all over the world, wherever American troops might be stationed."*

Elaine Elinson and Martin Gellen, Pacific News Service



New York--An inexpensive apricot kernel extract called Laetril, used in foreign countries in the treatment of cancer, is being ignored by the medical industry in the US and by some important people in the Food & Drug Administration (FDA).

Why is Laetrile ignored in the US? An official of the National Cancer Institute says the explanation is that the production process for Laetril is already in the public domain and hence unprofitable for exploitation.

An application by the McNaughton Foundation of San Francisco, a non-profit research institute, to test Laetrile on cancer patients in the US sat for more than a year on the desk of Dr. Charles Edwards, Commissioner of the FDA. Recently, the FDA denied that application.

Dr. Hans Nieper, of a clinic in Hanover, Germany, reported this spring that he has been using Laetril in cancer treatment for 4 years. In treating 70 patients, he has observed "regression of histologically confirmed tumors and metastases."

Dr. Ernesto Contreras, an American-trained cancer specialist who operates a clinic in Tijuana, Mexico, reports he has treated several hundred terminal cancer patients in the past 8 years. The majority had already tried all the approved methods of cancer correction: radiation, chemicals, surgery. "Frequently enough to be significant, I see arrest of the diesease - or even regression - in some 15% of the very advanced cases."

Dean Burk, a cell biochemist who is director of the Cytochemistry Department of the National Cancer Institute, estimates there are upwards of 200,000 terminal cancer patients in the US who would be eager to have Laetrile tested on them. He said,"I get 2 or 3 phone calls a day from people who ask me where they can get Laetrile."

Burk provides the National Cancer Research Bureau with laboratory evaluations of chemical cancer therapies to be tested on humans. On the basis of his limited study of Laetril, he says the only explanation he can give for Dr. Edward's foot-dragging on the McNaughton application is that "the FDA sits in the lap of the medical industry."

He said there are 2 dozen chemical cancer-therapy drugs now in use. All have a marginal performance record of cure ratios - as small as 5-10% in some cases. All are toxic.

Yet Laetrile is non-toxic. "No one has ever been harmed by using Laetrile, as far as is known," Durk said. He pointed out that the FDA regularly approves drugs which have side effects known to be harmful: "Even aspirin, penicillin and tranquilizers have bad side effects."

Several congressmen have become interested in the medical establishment's indifference to what might be an inexpensive, non-toxic cancer treatment. One of them, Representative H.L. Fountain (D., N.C.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, which supervises the FDA, called on Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, to set up an independent committee of cancer experts to study data on the use of Laetrile in foreign countries. They reported that the McNaughton Foundation did not supply them with enough data; that Drs. Contreras and Nieper didn't supply them with enough data. Rather than search out this further information, they made their report based on their bias toward the medical and pharmaceutical industries, recommending that the FDA deny the application - which they did.

Rep. Fountain could call hearings on the FDA policy toward Laetril which might result in the FDA approving research into its use. Until then, cancer patients and others who believe that Laetrile ought to be tested in this country should write to Rep. Fountain and Dr. Edwards in Washington.

Robert Wolf/alternative features service
with additions from anne jenkins
great speckled bird

Recent incidents of deadly botulism poisoning in canned goods has prompted the Food and Drug Administration to issue the following criteria for judging suspicious food:

Any can that bulges or leaks is a likely candidate for contamination, although a can may be contaminated without these outward appearances.

Examine the contents visually. Any discoloration or unusual coloring is suspect. But your best bet is to take a good whiff of the canned food. Strange or offensive odors are indicative of possible botulism. DO NOT taste the suspect food, one spoonful can be fatal.

The organism thrives only in the absence of air. The toxin attacks muscles and vision and brings on vocal difficulties, respiratory failure and the death. Symptoms produced by digestion of botulism appear within 12 to 36 hours after consumption.

Caring about Health
M.C.H.R.

The Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) is a group of medical and paramedical personnel, social workers, and members of the community who want to restructure the health care system. A national organization in existence since 1964, the MCHR provides a wide variety of services for the community in addition to challenging the present health care system.

Recently the local MCHR joined with community groups to leaflet against the St. Louis lead poisoning epidemic and the miserable failure of the medical profession to respond to this crisis, at Barnes and Jewish Hospitals.

MCHR began in the 1964 Freedom Summer when doctors and nurses went south to provide medical presence for the civil rights movement. Chapters soon appeared across the country as members organized to fight the injustices in their own communities. In the seven years that followed, MCHR has become well known for providing first-aid and medical presence at peace, civil rights, and student demonstrations.

However, their projects emphasize local needs. MCHR chapters operate drug rescue programs, support free community clinics, and women's health projects with personnel and medical supplies, conduct draft physicals, work to open health science schools to minorities, conduct programs to improve prison health conditions and organize lead poisoning screening clinics.

MCHR considers the health care crisis on the 1970's its greatest challenge. Health financing and planning are growing national issues as Congress considers health reform legislation. Money will be appropriated for many new recipients. Organized medicine and health insurance companies have already made blue prints for these new monies. For their own profit. For their own power.

MCHR is the national voice for those who cannot agree with the reactionary policies and mindless self-interest of organized medicine. Their 60-odd chapters are working to establish quality health care as a human right, not as a privilege.

OFF THE HOOK J[19]

Ralph Nader's Raiders are at it again. A member of Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law, Harrison Wellford, has just written a book, *Sowing the Wind,* charging that the meat and poultry Americans get isn't safe to eat. Wellford says recent government survey of red meat plants found 36 to 40% were processing meat under unsanitary conditions. Wellford places bame for this on the Department of Agriculture and industry power to "corrupt and intimidate" federal officials.

Part of the problem rests with the meat inspectors. "To win over inspectors," Wellford writes, "plant managements have cajoled them with direct bribes such as contributions in kind (all the chicken or steak he can eat) and extra overtime, and deferred bribes such as promises of future employment. They have intimidated them with verbal abuse, threats to use influence in Washington have them transferred, investigations of their personal life, and threats of violence."

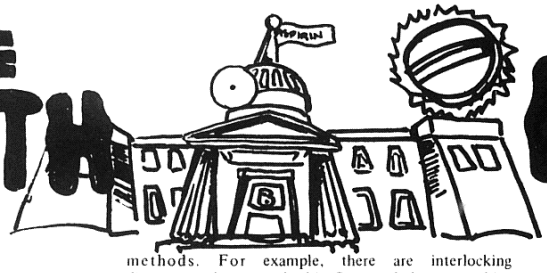
The inspector who perseveres and conscientiously tries to do his job is in for a rude awakening, according to Wellford: "The single most corrupting force in federal meat inspection is the failure of the meat bureaucracy in Washington to back the inspectors up in disputes with plant managment. Even when repeatedly warned by its inspectors in their official reports, the CMS has permitted grossly insanitary conditions to exist for years." In fact, he notes, "CMS responds far more quickly to the plant's complaints about the inspectors than to the inspector's complaints about the plant."

Wellford's still-unpublished book also takes aim at USDA's tolerant policy on additives in meat. As he sees it, the result is a situation where the consumer can't be sure *what* he or she-is buyingand eating: "Now seasoning agents, preservatives, and coloring agents serve as cosmetics to effectively mask the true condition of meat products. The use of cheap fillers and additives such as water, cereal and fat, unless carefully controlled, give the consumer less and less meat for his dollar. Meat packers using antibiotics, preservatives, and seasoning agents or other additives banned under Federal Law...(have) more than enough chemical ingenuity to mask the odor of decaying meat."

Sodium nitrite, suspected of forming cancerous compounds in the stomach, is one additive Wellford and other concerned critics would like to see removed. "If the cosmetic uses of nitrite as a color fixative were banned, its presence in meat products could be reduced by 90-95%, even if an alternative preservative is not available, " he writes.

Sowing the Wind also takes a pot shot at USDA's microbiological contamination stance, whichaccording to Wellford is more like a slump. There is no regular monitoring of contaminants in U.S. meat and poultry plants he says. Instead, "the only person who checks bacteria counts in most plants is a local health official who comes around once a year."

THE HEALTH EMPIRE



The American Health Empire: Power, Profits and Politics A Report, from the Health Policy Advisory Center, prepared by Barbara and John Ehrenreich. Random House, 279 pp., $7.95; $1.95 (paper). (at Left Bank Books)

The health crisis is here. In some cities hospitals are shutting down or cutting back because of inadequate funds. Health insurance rates soar as coverage on certain accidents lessens. Hospital rates are skyrocketing (up 84 percent from 1965 to 1969, according to New York Blue Cross), and other medical costs are increasing faster than the cost of living. A major accident can deplete the life-savings of even a middle-income family.

The American Health Empire, written by the Health Policy Advisory Center, attempts to analyze the present crisis and single out its causes. The central thesis of this book is that the crisis is rooted in a system of medical school dominated empires whose functions reflect the economic structure of society. The American Medical Association, while hardly blameless, is losing membership and has seen its heyday. To blame the medical crisis totally on the AMA is like blaming America's cold war policies on the Wallace conservatives rather than on corporate liberal architects of those policies like the Rockefellers.

The American medical system, as the book points out, is racist from the doctors and administrators on up. While only 2.2 percent of doctors are black, blacks are used in great quantities as teaching and research material and to provide cheap labor for hospitals where their brothers and sisters are physically ejected from the emergency room.

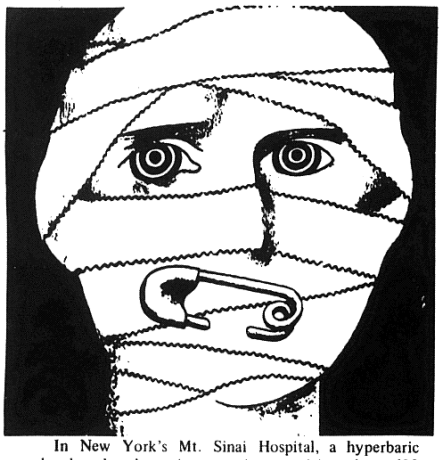
Behind much of the expense of the medical system is a lucrative medical industry. For instance, in the last ten years, the drug industry has ranked either first, second, or third in the U.S. in terms of profitability. The Health-PAC book quotes Value Line Investment that hospital supply companies are "operating in a sector of the economy that is virtually recession proof."

When I first thought of changing from student activism to health activism, I was afraid that I would be getting into a service sector which could easily be used to rationalize capitalism, without making a dent in the rest of the power structure. I would become part of the state's Salvation Army, turning out (perhaps) healthier workers to go back to the same shitty jobs.

But the health sector is not as independent of the rest of society as I had thought. For example, what would be socialized? Doctors services? That accounts for a few percent of medical expenses. Hospitals? But much of their expenses come from medical supplies and equipment. And now health has become a primary area of profit for the insurance, electronics, and chemical industries. Who would be socialized? Dow and Dupont? The increased interdependence of the health system with the rest of society combined with the militancy of recent worker and community movements for control over health services has made me feel that health activism may be a place to get at the corporate state.

According to Health-PAC, health corporations influence the policies within the health empires by many methods. For example, there are interlocking directorates between the big firms and the trusteeships of medical schools and hospitals. However, the book does not detail any mechanism of decision-making or show in enough specific examples how corporate policy is embodied in hospital decisions, and this is one of the book's weaknesses.

It is, in fact, oversimplifying to attempt to explain the operation of the health empire in terms of mere profit-motivation. Increasing central control, a hierarchy comparable to that of the Catholic Church, status seeking, over-specialization, and obsession with new electronic equipment also contribute to rising costs and consumer frustration.



In New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital, a hyperbaric chamber has been in operation, servicing about 190 patients a year, costing $600,000 a year to operate. For the same cost, Mt. Sinai could deliver 20,000 outpatient visits a year, or set up a screening program in East Harlem for lead poisoning and anemia, as the community has been demanding for years. But the hospital makes the decision on how to allocate its spending, not the community.

Government health legislation only exacerbates the problem. Health-PAC takes to task such programs as Medicare, Medicaid and each of the current proposals for National Health Insurance as "open-handed public subsidy of the unregulated health system [which] is not only wasteful, but leaves permanent distortions." Since Blue Cross pays only for inpatient care, its effect has been to crowd hospitals and centralize the health system. Private as well as government programs pay the hospitals whatever figure they set for their costs. There is no market mechanism or consumer redress process which can control the cost; therefore, it is no surprise that much of the government money is absorbed in high overhead, additional administrative salaries, and expensive technology. "Medicare is the computer manufacturer's friend." (Electronic News, April, 1968).

Licensure restrictions have protected the doctors' monopoly on medical practice, giving them the most profitable small business in the country, and have prevented many persons with acquired medical skills, such as returning Vietnam veterans, from practicing.

In general, American regulative agencies have been manned by people from the very industries they were intended to regulate. The Food and Drug Administration is one of those federal agencies which has been used to consolidate the position of the drug monopolies. While the FDA has not prevented the proliferation of useless drugs, it has effectively deprived the American people of drugs of "proven safety and effectiveness". One of FDA's own physicians has testified before a Senate subcommittee that with today's regulations aspirin "would never win the FDA's stamp of approval." (Psychology Today, May, 1971). Bureaucracy is as much to blame as capitalism.

The book is open to much criticism. First of all, it is entitled The American Health Empire but it takes most of its data from the New York City complex. Secondly, like much radical research, it is poorly documented. It mentions many outrageous incidents of racism, profit-making, and hospital arbitrariness. But the incidents are not well synthesized, and the mechanisms of control and decision-making are inadequately detailed. This is so because most of the chapters originally appeared in the Health-PAC Bulletin as separate articles. Although much of what the book says is believable, and has been substantiated by sources like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the skeptical conservative or liberal will not be convinced. He/she would have to wait until they get sick.

The American Health Empire is most useful as a handbook for medical activists. It tells us where to look, and also where other health activists have already been. The book ably chronicles many of New York City's health struggles. It should be read to understand the development of struggles for community and worker control of health services.

On March 5, 1969, 150 mental health workers led by black and Puerto Rican non-professionals seized the administration of Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Service. The action was taken not to shut it down, but to open the service up to the community it had not been serving. It was only through threats of malpractice suits against the doctors who stayed, and police action, that Lincoln Hospital was able to regain control. We should fight for a system where health is provided effectively and democratically, where the patient is treated as a person on an equal basis with all health workers – not as an interesting assortment of organs. In future columns I hope to outline a specific strategy for this fight in St. Louis.

– By Dave Weil

hawk the Outlaw

know yer drugs—

Downers (reds, yellows, rainbows, and more...)

These are mainly barbituates. The main effects are a mellow, relaxed feeling of well being (a little like being drunk), loss of inhibitions and orientation, and sleep. These drugs are often addicting and habit forming. Overdose is also often a problem. When different types of barbituates or downers (or alcohol and barbituates and downers) are taken together they have a greatly magnified effect and can take you way down, further than you can come back from.

Withdrawals from barbituates are dangerous and must be done with supervision, preferably in a hospital. This may take weeks. The withdrawal symptoms are worse than for smack, and result in far more cases of death or serious disability than withdrawal from heroin.

When shooting barbs, people find out that because they are very alkaline, and hard to disolve, they will burn their arm if the needle goes thru the vein. This can produce abcess and/or ulcers. These problems should be seen by a doctor. An overdose is the biggest immeadiate problem. If a person you know or have good reason to suspect has o.d.'d and they are unconscious, get them to throw up the pills. Keep them warm, awake, and moving. Slap them around, get them angry, shove some ice between their legs. That will wake them up (for sure). Keep them awake for at least four hours. After that they can sleep, but wake them up frequently for about 12 hours. Coffee, tea, Coke, may be used. If he is unconscious (not asleep) keep him breathing (mouth to mouth) and get them to the nearest hospital. Immeadiatly. The ambulance services are notoriously slow and inefficient, and most hospitals don't want to mess with and overdose case. The police take a long time too, as they first send someone to check it out, so if it is possible, get to a hospital or doctor by your own or a friend's wheels.

With many pharmacutical drugs(ones that are prescribed) a lethal od is about 10 times the prescribed dosage. Tolerance to Barbs develops, but not as much as with speed. This means that downer people move closer and closer to the lethal zone. So be careful, sometimes one more hit or one more cc is all thats needed to o.d.

Make sure the person hasn't od'd on Smack. With Smack, he gets pinpoint pupils and needs a doctor right away. If you're not sure, or need help call Acid Rescue at 645-2900.

In general, if you're not sure, call Acid Rescue first and they'll tell you where to go or what to do.

Acid Rescue is a group of people who provide many different services from their house. Among them are counselling and emergency drug care or advice. There are about 30 voluntary workers in the various programs, so they are equipped to handle many situations, though they don't need any more volunteers right now. Acid Rescue operates a 24-hour drug crisis (emphasis on crisis) phone. This is a telephone linkup for people on bummers, bad dope, burns, panic trips, or for dealing with O.D.s. They will also answer reasonable questions and in general rap with people in the outside world. "This is only pleasurable for us until 12pm,midnite, after that we become trolls and don't like to be disturbed from sleeping, etc. Arrgh (troll talk)...so only emergency or crisis calls after that time please. "

Also, Acid Rescue runs a Day Program. This is, in the spirit of the thing, held mainly at night. What it means is on-going encounter groups, same group, same leader, same time and place, once a week. When there is interest, Yoga, Art and Body Movement can and has also been offered.

Whats more,...the people at the house on the hill will talk to you individually or with your family at Acid Rescue. They'll talk about anything thats troubling you.(you know what those things are)

"We have nothing to do with the police. They figure that anyone we take care of is less they have to take care of, so all calls are confidential as are visits."

WEED

lots of Mexican; good; $100-140/lb., $13/oz.

some Jamaican; good but not up to usual Jamaican quality (cut too early); $15/oz.

Michoacan (flower tops) coming

439 tons of grass have reportedly been burned in Mexico recently

HASH

red and blonde Lebanese both available; fairly good; $85/oz., $5/gm.

temple balls (Nepalese--superfine) reported around

MESCALINE

light , brown tabs; quality unknown (a little speed); $75/100, $1.25/hit

brownish-pink powder (in caps); organic, fine stuff; $85/oz., $1.50/hit

white with dark spots, okay

ACID

purple microdot; bad reports, lots of speed

Grey Thunder; tab, not very smooth, cut with something--maybe speed

orange wedge; round tab with slit, very powerful, not sure what it is though

windowpane still around

PSYLOCIBIN

white or pink cap; good, mellow 2-way trip

WOODROSE

light brown powder in large caps

THC

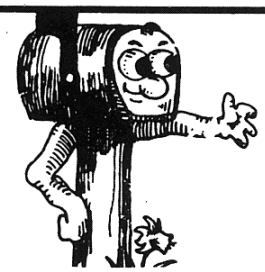
pink caps; $2/hit

tabs coming; coke base; $1.50/hit

MDA

white caps; pure, very good; $3/hit

tip--putting your grass on dry ice or in a freezer for at least 24 hours will improve the high



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APPLE RINGS

Wash, core and cut crosswise into slices 3 large perfect cooking apples. Heat in a skillet 3 tablespoons bacon fat or butter. Place a single layer of apple rings in the skillet and sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar. Add 2 tablespoons of water. Cover the skillet and simmer until tender.

Remove and serve hot, with red jelly or cinnamon in the centers.

WU LAB THEATRE

On Friday, October 29th, 3 original one-act plays will be presented for one night only at Washington University's Lab Theatre (ex-ROTC building, Millbrook & Big Bend, behind Channel 9 TV) at 8 pm.

Zedich Jackson, a young playwright of the St. Louis Bleak Artist Group (BAG) will do two plays, Freedom, and a second play dealing with homosexuality & its relationship to existing realities. Both plays Zedich Jackson's sight sensations" and speak with raw blunt power.

The third presentation will be a one-act play entitled Rain, by Daniel Spell. It employs techniques of both conventional and so-called avante-garde though contributions will be gratefully accepted.

WU Lab Theatre - BAG

MARCH AGAINST DOMINICAN TERROR

About 1000 Dominicans and their supporters, mostly from New York City, marched to the Capitol Building in Washington Sept. 18 to protest U.S. instigated terror perpetuated by the Balaguer regime in the Dominican Republic. Jose Pena Gomez, general secretary of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, blamed the anti-popular violence, which has taken over 1000 lives since the U.S. invasion in 1965, on the continuing presence of a U.S. military mission with over 5000 personel based in Santo Domingo. The repression was advised and directed by the mission, he said.

CANADIANS PROTEST UNDERGROUND BOMBING

1500 Canadian students used bales of hay and their own bodies to block traffic at crossings along the Washington State- British Columbia border for over four hours last week. The action was to protest against the underground nuclear explosion planned by the American government for the Alaskan island of Amchitka.

Canadians feel directly threatened by the enormous blast, which they fear may trigger a slip of the Pacific Rim fault with potentially devastating effects for earthquakes and tidal waves. One group of activists, calling themselves the Don't Make A Wave Committee, has outfitted a boat called the Greenpeace. The Greenpeace is currently under weigh for Amchitka Island, where it will attempt to do a "float-in" in the blast zone to block the experiment.

The American congress, gutlessly sidestepping demands from U.S. conservationists , passed a bill giving Nixon the responsibility to personally authorize or else cancel the explosion. Nixon has not yet taken action.

The Canadians are trying to pressure playboy Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau into formally requesting Nixon not to authorize the test. So far Trudeau has not "been in" to Greenpeace delegations.

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ANTI-WAR P.O.W. TAPES

VVAW

The St. Louis chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War released tape recordings of American prisoners of war critizing the US handling of the war, at a press conference October 7.

The VVAW said that their purpose in releasing the tapes is to show that not only returning vets oppose the War, but POW's also do. This is important they said, because of the pro-war propaganda generated over the prisoner issue.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which holds the prisoners, made the tapes and released them in August to a delegation of American anti-war activists visiting Hanoi, after broadcasting them over Radio Hanoi in July.

Only 2 of the POW's identify themselves: Capt. F. Harold Kushner, M.D. and Staff Sergeant John A. Young, Special Forces. Both of their wives have positively identified their husband's voices.

In the recordings, the servicemen express their disillusionment with President Nixon's avowal to end the war and obtain the prompt release of the American POWs. They criticize his refusal to co-operate with the 7-point peace plan of the PRG.

VVAW Regional Co-ordinator Richard Bangert said of the recordings, "VVAW sympathizes with our captured brothers and hope their voices will be carefully listened to by all Americans."

Following is an excerpt from the remarks of John Young:

Mr. President:

I have served in Vietnam and in doing so I was wounded, like so many other Americans that have served in Vietnam. I was wounded three and one-half years ago and am still in Vietnam today. Yet, Mr. President, I have been captured by the Liberation Armed Forces of Vietnam. Mr. President, I like so many Americans have fought for your policies and your predecessors' policies. Policies that I and they never really understood.

Well, Mr. President, for a long time now, I have had my own ideas of why the administration is involved in Indochina. And those ideas are: The US government is trying to dominate the world; the US is trying to obtain its goal by stepping on any country and by killing anyone who gets in its way. This is American democracy according to the administration and the monopolies that prop it up. This is something that I do not support.

I no longer want to fight for you or anyone like you. In fact, I won't ever again fight for your kind of American democracy. I will, and I stress, I will fight for my real American people and country, not you, Mr. President, because you don't represent the real America. If you wholeheartedly believe in your own policy, come to Vietnam, Mr. President, and take my place.

USS CORAL SEA & CONSTELLATION DECIDE TO STAY HOME

The crew of the attack aircraft carrier USS Coral Sea have decided to help stop the war by stopping their ship. While Nixon tries to cover up the constant bombing of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the men at bomber bases in Thailand and on aircraft carriers in the Tonkin Gulf cannot be misled.

After having been out of action for over a year, the Navy wants the ship to leave for Yankee Station near Southeast Asia on Nov. 12. The crew wants to keep the ship from deploying. On Sept. 13 they wrote a petition to Congress stating that the majority of the sailors do not support the Vietnam war and asking that their ship not return to Southeast Asia. Before the petitions could be sent to congress they were ripped off by the lifers and are now being held by the ships executive officer.. He said the petition was legal, but ignored attempts by the crew to get it back. So the crew ignored the executive officer and started a new petition. Over 300 men signed the first one and were pissed off when it was ripped off.

When the ship sailed out the Golden Gate on Monday for a two week trial run, there were thousands of leaflets with the text of the petition and places for signatures.

The Captain and the executive officer walked in on eight guys who were busy converting official"I love the Coral Sea" buttons to "SOS" (stop our ship) buttons. This really freaked the pigs out. The executive said that although the petitions were legal, since it was addressed to congress, he would "make it hard " on them if they kept it up. The crew is now demanding that he retract the threat. If he doesn't, they'll file charges that will bring the secretary of the navy into the matter.

The Coral Sea, on its last cruise, spent 10 months attacking convoys throughout Indochina. During the Laos invasion, each carrier in the area launched over 100 fighter bombers a day.

In their petition the sailors said: "To the Congress of the U.S. from the brothers on the Coral Sea: In our opinion there is a silent majority aboard ship which does not believe in the present conflict in Vietnam. It is also the opinion of many that there is nothing we can do about putting an end to the Vietnam conflict. That because we are in the military we no longer have a right to voice our individual opinions concerning the Vietnam War. This is where we feel that the majority of the Coral Sea has been fooled by military propaganda. As Americans we all have the moral obligation to voice our opinions. We the people must guide the government and not allow the government to guide us! In our opinion this action is even more justified for the military man because he is the one who is taking personal involvement in the war.

"The Coral Sea is scheduled for Vietnam in November. This does not have to be a fact. The ship can be prevented from taking an active part in tha conflict if the majority voice our opinion that we do not believe in the Vietnam war. If you feel that the Coral Sea should not go to Vietnam voice your opinion. (signed) by the men of the Coral Sea.

Meanwhile, the people of the City of San Diego have taken action to keep the Aircraft carrier USS Constellation at home. In a Vote the residents decided 45,060 to9,661 that "Connie" should not leave San Diego to continue the bombing of Southeast Asia. A massive campaign has been under way to educate and motivate people to the Connestellation's actions; such as having launched 40,000 combat missions against S.E. Asia where about 400,000 tons of bombs were dropped. It takes $9 billion a year to keep the 15 carriers afloat to continue that destruction.

Despite the 84% of the 44,690 civilians and 67% of the millitary personel who voted wanted to keep the ship in port, tha Navy confiscated and burned the letters to the crew informing them of these results. A statement from the Vice Admiral Walker said,"I will do everything in my power to see that the ship sails in accordance with national policies, not some straw votes."

However, more actions are being planned. Nine of the crew have already walked off ship.

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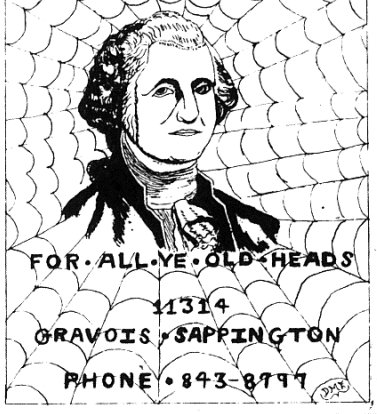

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Moratorium

The UMSL (University of Missouri, St. Louis) Committee to End the War (CEW) held demonstrations on October 14 & 15 to protest the presence of recruiters from the US Air Force and McDonnell-Douglas. The Air Force was scheduled to recruit all day on the 14th but didn't arrive until 1 pm in the afternoon. They were met by about 40 demonstrators chanting "US out of Southeast Asia, Air Force out of UMSL."

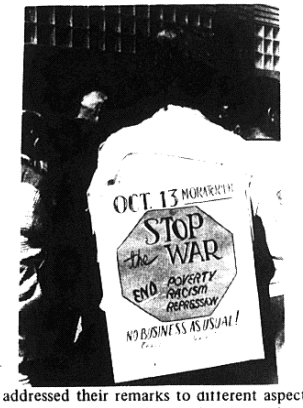
Earlier, the demonstrators had gone to the Chancellor's office to present a petition demanding that the Air Force and McDonnell-Douglas not be allowed to recruit on campus. The Chancellor wasn't in town and the petition with about 300 signatures was left with his secretary.

McDonnell-Douglas, scheduled to appear on the 15th, concelled its on- campus recruiting appointments. CEW was thus able to claim a concrete victory, repeating a similar success achieved a year ago.

The CEW has organized several activities so far this term. It held a rally attended by about 200 people to protest the murder of inmates at the Attica State prison. It has also sponsored a number of forums: on racism, welfare cuts and the wage-price freeze, on imperialism and the war in Vietnam, and on McDonnell-Douglas.

October 13 was declared a moratorium day on War, Racism, Sexism, and Repression. The moratorium was all day long at Washington University with workshops and a rally at noon. The emphasis of the day's program was to use the moratorium as a time to talk to people about getting involved in ongoing projects, and to let them know what kinds of organizing are going on now in St. Louis that need and welcome new people.

The first four speakers at the rally, which was attended by 200 to 250 people, spoke specifically on the war. They were Carl Boggs, Gar Allen, and Mark Selden, all teachers at Wash. U., and Toby Hollander from the Vietnam Vets. The



four addressed their remarks to different aspects of the War in Indochina such as myths about the war and America's involvement in it; the ecological effects of modern warfare in Indochina; technological warfare and the university's connection to it. All, however, agreed that moratoriums and marches of a large group nature are of limited effectiveness. They urged people to get involved in more concrete, change-oriented projects. Emphasis was placed on the fact that working against war means working against racism, sexism and repression as well, because the same controllers of power and the same institutions and ideas are responsible for all these.

The next four speakers were people who are working with various groups and programs in the community. Bobby Williams of the St. Louis United Front spoke of the Front's activities in St. Louis and talked about Black people's struggles in Cairo, Illinois. Kim Nash of the St. Louis Committee to Combat Facism and Ronald Jones of the Black Panther Party talked about the Committee's efforts to deal with racism in a poor white community in St. Louis and of the Panthers' work in building unity in the Black community. Jerry Nielson gave a short progress report on Dave Colfax's appeal to the university to be granted tenure, and then Colfax himself spoke about the Lead Poisoning Coalition, (one of the issues in Colfax's tenure-denial is his involvement in community organizing).

The workshops before and after the rally carried on the theme. There were sessions on women, racism in St. Louis, Third World revolution, and McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, among others. All the workshops attempted in some way to deal with the question of what people can do aside from moratoriums and marches to deal with war, racsim, sexism, and repression.

Hopefully, some people began to realize that moratoriums are pointless if people don't join in the struggle on a day to day basis.

Where to Score
Outlaws

CENTRAL
Left Bank Books 6246 Delmar
Cachorka 6380 Delmar
Bookmasters 228 N Skinker
Burgdorf Bookseller 4744 McPherson
Peace Center 6244 Delmar
Wash U Bookstore Lindell & Skinker
Pseudonym 409 N Euclid
AFSC 447 DeBaliviere
3it O'Odyssey 304 N Euclid
Newsstand Broadway & Delmar
Cabinet of Dr Caligari 386 N Euclid
Morning Dew 6002 Pershing
Our Daily Bread 6318 Delmar
Street Side Records 6277 Delmar

NORTH
Postbellum 20 S Florissant
2001 2001 First Capitol Drive
Spider & Mr Moke's 8848 St Charles Rock Rd
Poor Richards 7747 N Lindberg
Viscount Records Northwest Plaza
Wicked Flame 9761 St Charles Rock Rd
Afro-American Art Arama 4500 Natural Bridge
St Louis Stereo 9814 St Charles Rock Rd
St Louis Stereo 2312 N Hwy 140
St Louis Stereo 313 Droste Rd
Glad Rags Cross Keys Mall, N Hwy 140

SOUTH
Foxmoor 68 South County Mall
KSHE Radio 9434 Watson Rd
Boxer's 2738 Cherokee
The Purple Turtle 5417 Hampton
Ye Olde Head Shop 11314 Gravois
ABC Chopper Shop 4229 Manchester
SouthSide Music 2818 Cherokee
The General Store 4521 S Kingshighway
Calumet Pipe Antiques 6207 Clayton Ave
Marietta's Restaurant 6319 Clayton Ave

WEST
Spectrum 8153 Big Bend
Webster Groves Books 100 W Lockwood
Clothes Closet Big Bend & Lockwood
Lower Half 1057 S Brentwood
KADI Radio 2735 Bompart
Jimmy-Kill Music Center 8531 Olive St Rd
Poor Richards 9811 Manchester
The Hidden Grok 10432 Old Olive St Rd

EAST
American Eagle 117 S Church, Belleville
Apocalypse 6 N Church, Belleville
Pant Pit 106 East Vandalia, Edwardsville
Pant Pit 13 S Jackson, Belleville
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wanted; volunteer clowns and music for U. City Halloween party (oct. 30, 2 pm) call Wanda at PA7-0671.

sleeping room wanted in McCluer Sr. High School district. If you would like to share your room, attic, basement, or closet etc. call Joy at 1-618-476-1266. Please help – I need an education.

Joy – many thanks for sharing your poem – Outlaw

traveling to another state? drive a car to east or west coast or other states. AAACON Auto Transport. 231-7035.

for sale: '63 Dodge–¾ ton–flatbed; new engine, tire, etc. $600; call 725-2176 late or early.

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got some clothes lying around that you're a little tired of? someone else might dig on 'em, call us at the Hidden Grok and we'll give you a little spare change for 'em, 432-6171.

for sale: used, portable Philco stereo. $30; three years old and in good condition; recently cleaned and inspected. call Dale at 863-3348.

for sale: Kustom electric guitar, fine sound, really gaudy and brand new. $200. 863-7106, Dave.

unwanted pregnancy counselling (alternatives to abortion); call Birthright, 652-5800.

give generously – to KDNA (102.5 FM). listener supported, free speech radio. 4285 Olive, St. Louis 63108.

we're interested in forming a hearse club. limosines and hearses only. if you got your head together, could be a lot of fun. call 1-724-9717 and ask for Weird Harold or Wild Bill.

Fresh Foundations is a cooperative dedicated to the peoples struggle for freedom of expression. we are putting together some fresh books of fiction, poetry and photographs. send your work to: p. o. box 8503, Fountain Valley, Calif. 92708.

ABORTION

CONT'D FROM PG. 9

(2) Vacuum aspiration. This modern method of abortion was first developed in China. It is quickly replacing the dilatation and cutterage (D & C) as standard procedure since it is quicker, involves less blood loss, less risk of uterine perforation, and requires less anesthetic.

Up to twelve weeks the fetus can be aborted by means of a sterile metal, glass or plastic tube with a lateral opening near the tip, which is inserted through the dilated cervix into the uterus and moved about to dislodge the fetal tissue from the uterine wall; the fragments are then drawn out by means of a vacuum pump connected to the tube. Although it still requires a highly trained person to pass the tube through the cervix into the uterus without puncture, the vacuum suction method is easier, and less traumatic (physically) than the D & C, and allows abortion to become an inexpensive out-patient procedure.

After 16 weeks: (1) hysterotomy. In a hysterotomy the fetus is removed through a small abdominal incision usually below the pubic hair line. This is major surgery, requires several days' hospitalization and convalescence, is therefore more expensive (sometimes as much as $1000), and in the USA often condemns a woman to caesarian births thereafter because the uterine wound can rupture due to labor contraction. Although as major surgery the hysterotomy involves more risk, it does not affect a woman's reproductive system at all (unlike the hysterectomy, or removal of the uterus, with which it is often confused.

(2) Saline injection. With this method, a long needle passed through the locally anaesthetized abdomen withdraws some of the amniotic fluid and replaces it with an equal amount of concentrated salt solution. This solution kills the fetus and induces labor and miscarriage in twenty to twenty-five hours. This method becomes useful only at 16 weeks because the amniotic sac must be big enough to find. The saline injection method is more painful and emotionally harrowing than a hysterotomy, but it is not major surgery, takes less time, and is cheaper. While this procedure may be necessary for some women, if it is not done with extreme caution and precision, it is very dangerous and could be fatal.

After Effects

A woman will have menstrual-like bleeding for a day to a week after an abortion. She may use either pads or tampons, whichever she prefers.

The first real menstrual flow begins 3 to 6 weeks after the abortion. Since it is difficult to tell exactly when she becomes fertile again, a woman must consider herself subject to another pregnancy immediately, and begin to use some form of birth control. A woman who wishes to go on the Pill should consult a gynecologist and obtain aprescription before the operation. She may take the first pill of a series within 5 days after the abortion; otherwise, she must wait until her next menstrual flow.

A woman must not douche after an abortion. The cervix remains slightly dilated and a douche can force fluid into the uterine cavity.

Other than the restriction on douching, there is nothing that a woman cannot do after an abortion. Some women wish to rest for an hour or two; others go about their everyday business without interruption. There is no restriction on sexual intercourse so long as proper birth control measures are taken.

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RICHARD P.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20
1854. Arthur Rimbaud born.
W.U. Laboratory Theatre production; call 727-3150; FREE
"School for Scandal" (play); Florissant Valley Community College Theatre; $1; 1pm
50's rock-n-roll; KADI (96.5 FM); 2-3pm
"LaStrada" (beautiful film); Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; FREE; 8pm
KDNA news reports; Environment - 5 pm; War/Peace Spotlight - 7:30 pm; On the Battlefront (United Front) - 9pm

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
1850. Chicago City Council refuses to enact fugitive slave law.
1967. Mass demonstration at Pentagon.
Black Sabbath, John Mayall, Sweathog; Arena Annex; 7:30pm
Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention; Fox Theatre; 7:30pm
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; Brown Hall, WU; $1 students, $2 others; 8pm
"Canterbury Tales"(play), 3642 Lindell; $2; 8pm
"A Man Called Horse"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College; $1.75; 2pm
"A School for Scandal"; 8:30 pm; see 10/20
"Raven's End" (Bo Widerberg); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22
1919. Doris Lessing born
1934. Pretty Boy Floyd killed.
"Z"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; see 10/21
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/21
"School for Scandal"; see 10/21
"Yellow Submarine"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Giant"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnite
Chamber Music Recital; Benton Hall, UMSL; FREE; 8:30pm

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23
"Z"; see 10/22; 8 pm
drama, music, poetry; BAG, 2665 Washington; $1; 9pm
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; see 10/21
United Front Rally, Sheldon Memorial(3648 Washington); 3 pm
Saturday Night Leftovers; Fontbonne College Cafeteria, donation; 9pm
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/21
"School for Scandal"; see 10/21
"Yellow Submarine"; see 10/22

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24
1901. Anna Taylor becomes first person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel and live.
Women's Liberation meeting; Women's Bldg., WU; 2pm
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; see 10/21
Jesus Christ–Superstar; Arena; 8 pm
Lester Bowie & other musicians; BAG, 2665 Washington; $1.50; 7 pm
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/21

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25
Medal turn-in, Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Soldiers' Memorial, 13th & Chestnut; Noon
Women in China, discussion for women by a woman recently returned from the People's Republic; call 721-3170, or 647-3528 for place; 8 pm
"Othello" (film), Penney Auditorium, UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm
Tape by Doug Miranda (New Haven Black Panther); KDNA; 9 pm

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26
1881. OK Corral gunfight
"Potemkin"; Administration Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7pm
Boston Ballet Company; Kiel Aud.; $3 & up; 8 pm
"King Rat"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College; $.75; 2pm
"Theatre Espresso" (drama); Cafeteria, Forest Park Community College; FREE; Noon
"Becket"; Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 3 & 8 pm
"Dinner at Eight"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 pm
Jack Elliot, Pat Sky, Judy Roderick & Ed Freeman (tape); KDNA (102.5 FM); 7 pm

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27
"Wild Strawberries" (Bergman); Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; FREE; 8 pm
KDNA news reports; see 10/20
"Theatre Espresso"; see 10/26
50's rock-n-roll; KADI; 2 pm

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28
1967. Oakland pig killed, Huey P. Newton charged with slaying
"Alexander Nevsky" (great film, Eisenstein); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 8 pm
Vietnam Veterans Against the War meeting; Peace Center (6294 Delmar); 7:30 pm
"Theatre Espresso"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College; FREE; 8:30 pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; Loretto-Hilton Theatre; $2; 8 pm

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29
1811. Louis Blanc born.
1929. Wall Street Stock Market crash
3 original one-act plays; WU lab theatre (Big Bend & Millbrook); FREE; 8 pm
Blood, Sweat & Tears (also Bill Withers); Kiel Aud.; 8 pm
If; Factory
Nicholas Johnson (FCC Commissioner); rm. 316, New Law Bldg., WU; FREE
"King Kong & the Great Chase"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 10 pm
"Juliet of the Spirits" (Fellini); Brown Hall Aud., WU; $.75; 8:15 pm
"Hail Scawdyke"; see 10/28
Community Approach to Drug Use & Abuse (Berkeley Free Clinic Tape); KDNA FM; 8 pm

SATURDAY, OCOTBER 30
Clovis Bordeaux Ensemble (rock music); BAG, 2665 Washington; $1.50
Grassroots; Factory
United Front Rally; see 10/23
Saturday Night Leftovers; see 10/23
"King Kong & the Great Chase"; see 10/29; 8 pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
Horror movies; Wohl Center, WU; $1; dusk to dawn

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31
Halloween Party with Ted Nugent & the Amboy Dukes; Factory, 7 & 10 pm
Spanish Music and dance (Jose Greco and Nana Lorca); Loretto-Hilton Center; $2 & $3, 8 pm
"Juliet of the Spirits"; see 10/29
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
City of the Dead radio series; KDNA; 7 - midnite

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1
1907. Alfred Jarry commits suicide
"Waiting Around to Die" (real good tape on hard drugs); KADI (96.5 FM); 10:30 am
"Murder in the Cathedral"(film); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2
"Point of Order" (good documentary on Joe McCarthy); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 3 & 8 pm
"Nosferatu" (1st vampire film); Administration Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
Art & Illusion (talk); City Art Museum; FREE; 8 pm
"3 Verses" (music-drama); Christ Church Cathedral; $3 ($1.50-students); 8:30 pm
"The Burmese Harp" (Japanese film); Library, Florissant Valley Community College; FREE; 7:30pm
"Cracked Nuts"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 pm
The Winds of the People (Spanish Civil War music & writing); KDNA; 7 pm

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3
1957. Wilhelm Reich dies in prison
50's rock-n-roll; KADI; 2 pm
KDNA news reports; see 10/20
alternative report on Apollo moonflight; KDNA; 5 pm

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4
1855; Eugene Debs born
Dick Gregory; Field House, WU; 8 pm
a capella music; Sculpture Hall, City Art Museum; FREE; 8 pm
"3 Verses"; JCCA, 11001 Schuetz Rd.; see 11/2
"The Great Imposter"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College; $.75; 2pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
"La Femme Infidele"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie"(play); Fontbonne College Theatre; $2; 8pm

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5
"Z"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 10pm
Ted Nugent & the Amboy Dukes; University Center, SIU-Edwardsville; $3; 8 pm
"My Fair Lady"(film), Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30&10:45 pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
"Searchers"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 12:30 am (11/6)
"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie"; see 11/4
Housing Day (report on St. Louis); KDNA FM

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6
1873. Sarah Grimke, Abolitionist & Feminist, died
United Front Rally; see 10/23
Richie Haven; Kiel Aud.; 8 pm
Saturday Night Leftovers; see 10/23
"My Fair Lady"; see 11/5; 8 pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
The Baroque Orchestra, St. Louis Symphony; Powell Hall; $2-$5; 8:30pm
"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie"; see 11/4

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7
1837. Elijah Lovejoy, Abolitionist leader, murdered by pro-slavery mob at Alton, Illinois
1917. Russian Revolution
poetry reading (D. Spell, M. Holman, M. Castro); old theatre, Webster College; FREE; 8pm
Donovan; Kiel Aud.; 7pm
Chamber Music Concert; 1st Unitarian Church, 5007 Waterman; FREE; 4 pm
Women's Liberation meeting; see 10/24
"The Taming of the Shrew"(film); Steinberg Aud., WU; $.75; 2:30 pm
"Hail Scrawdyke"; see 10/28
"Hamlet" (Russian film version); Administration Bldg., Webster College; $1; 7:30pm
Festival of Creation–dance, music & drama, Christ Church Cathedral, FREE; 1-5:30pm
Lincoln String Quartet; Science Hall, SIU-Edwardsville; FREE; 3:30pm
"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie"; see 11/4; 2 & 7:30pm

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8
"To Die in Madrid" (fine revolutionary film); Penney Auditorium, UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9
"The Blue Angel"(Marlene Dietrich); Administration Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7pm
Art & Perception (talk on contemporary art); City Art Museum; FREE; 8 pm
"Death of a Gunfighter" Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College; $.75; 2pm
"Pather Panchali" (Film); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 3 & 8 pm
"Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 pm
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; SIU-Edwardsville Theatre; FREE; 8:15pm

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10
film of Noh drama (Japanese); Olin Library, WU; FREE; 3pm
50's rock-n-roll; KADI; 2 pm
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; see 11/9
KDNA news reports; see 10/20

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11
1919. Wesley Everest, IWW leader lynched
"Ivan the Terrible" Parts 1 & 2 (Eisenstein); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30pm
VVAW meeting; see 10/28
"John Brown's Body" Studio Theatre, Webster College; $2; 8pm
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; see 11/9
documentary film on Gandhi; Kelley Aud., St. Louis U.; FREE; 7 & 11 pm

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12
1815. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, fighter for women's rights, born
"Midnight Cowboy"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Last Summer"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45pm
John Brown's Body; see 11/11
"Camelot"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; see 11/9

CHECKIN' IT OUT...

The People's School workshop, Films for Social Change, is meeting Tuesday nights at 7:30pm at 6189 Westminster (corner of Skinker). (This is a change from the PS '71 catalog) Films for Social Change also has many fine films available to be shown. These are on various subjects and are both short and feature length. Call Jay Brandt at 862-5544, or write to 5744 Pershing, 1W.

Horatio, a new musical play by Ron Whyte, will be at the Loretto-Hilton Theatre through November 13. This story about Horatio Alger, Jr. is the first of the Repertory's offering this season. Performances are Tuesday at 8:30pm, Wednesday and Friday at 2pm, & Saturday at 6 & 9:30 pm. Tickets are $2.50-$5.50.

A group is now forming in St. Louis to work with the GI Movement. In particular they're trying to start a project which would relate to Fort Leonard Wood.

Anyone with experience or interest who can make some kind of time commitment, contact: Dennis at AFSC, 862-8070 or Karen Norberg, 862-1126

KETC–TV, Channel 9, has some good shows coming up.

A series of programs dealing with women & music will make its first appearance sometime in the next few weeks on KDNA(102.5 FM). The first one is on "cock rock". For further info, such as date & time, call 652-9993 or 652-2260

CHINATOWN U.S.A.

Chinatown, San Francisco: Lew Wah Get is a short, soft-spoken man, who wears a frayed brown coat, a worn hat, and baggy trousers. He walks with a slight stoop. He has a strong sturdy face and closely cropped white hair. Like many of San Francisco Chinatown's oldtimers, his appreciation of present-day China has grown out of his experience in America. Unlike immigrants from Western Europe, who were encouraged to bring their wives and children, Lew Wah Get was told flatly that his wife could not come. "I had no money to bring my wife over with me, and it was the rule of the American government in those days that a Chinese laborer could not bring his wife. Besides, if she came over, where would she find work? So I left her in the village and went to Merced (in California's Sacramento Valley)." Only the white man was told to be fruitful and multiply; "John Chinaman" could not. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, passed at the high watermark of Chinese immigration, spelled the virtual end of that immigration for more than half a century. It was also designed to minimize the chance that the Chinese workers who remained could marry, begin families, and produce a second generation. Instead they lived their lives as lonely bachelors in a hostile society.

Like many of these Chinese pioneers, Lew Wah Get knew that white America was not interested in him as the bearer of Chinese civilization, but in the cheap labor he could provide. The fantastic profits made by American businessmen in the opium trade, while drugging the Chinese, provided the capital for railroad and industrial expansion. "The Chinese in Merced," he recalls, "were working on the levees and the railroads. When I first came over here in 1908, I had worked there with my father. The second time, I got a job as a cook. I stayed in Merced for 5 years." In 1918, Lew Wah Get joined the Suey-Tong and became a dealer in a gambling house; for life in the underworld of San Francisco's Chinatown was the only way a Chinese could avoid backbreaking menial labor, cheap wages and excrutiatingly long work hours. These Tongs, or secret societies, ran Chinatown's gambling concessions. Their "houses" were usually adjoined by brothels as they also controlled the few available women in Chinese-American society. More importantly, they provided their members organized protection, security, jobs, and fraternity.

The rest of the society provided nothing. As Lew Wah Get told me: "You know, when I first came over here as a teenager to work on the levees, they stoned us when we got off the ship. We weren't allowed to leave Angel's Island because they said our faces had worms in them. They fed us like pigs because they thought we were filthy. Finally a group of old men came and led us to Chinatown. But on the way, people shouted, 'Chink! Chink! Chink!' and threw stones at us again." This welcoming reception, as well as periodic murders and lynchings by whites, are familiar tales for most of Chinatown's oldtimers.

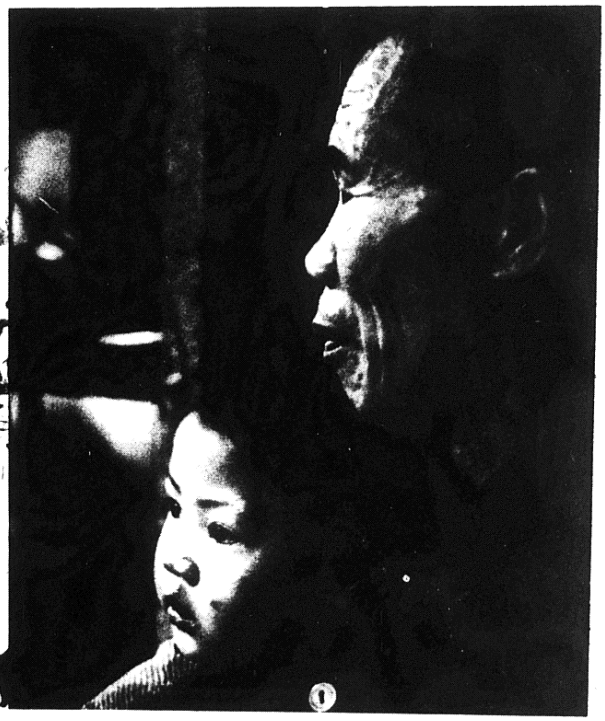
By the time Lew Wah Get arrived in San Francisico, Chinese throughout the Western states had been driven from the land into urban reservations. Once herded into these ghettos, few Chinese dared to venture out. Though Lew Wah Get and other Chinese-Americans sometimes fought back, they were vastly outnumbered. Without a strong, united China behind them, they had no chance for justice or equality in America.

China, at that time ruled by the alien Manchus, had suffered a series of humiliating defeats at the hands of the Western imperialist powers. It could not offer protection and security to its own citizens, to say nothing of the Chinese who had emigrated to America. This was why so many Chinese rallied behind Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he came through the American Chinatowns in 1909, calling on all the Chinese to throw their support behind the Chinese revolution. Sun Yat-sen promised to overthrow the Manchus and to establish a strong and united Chinese Republic which could protect the lives of Chinese throughout the world. The Republican revolution of 1911 ultimately failed, but Lew Wah Get and most Chinese-Americans continued to look toward China for hope and strength.

After Sun's death, Chiag-Kai-Shek and the Nationalist government undermined even what little Sun had been able to accomplish. Only today, with the spectacular rise of a revolutionary China, has a new element entered the thinking of men like Lew Wah Get. In a crowd, he appears indistinguishable from the many other oldtimers in Chinatown. You can find him sitting in Portsmouth Square talking with old cronies on sunny afternoon, watching movies of new China in the Asian Community Center, or visiting his grandchildren in the Ping Yuen housing project.

But what Lew thinks about Mao's China symbolizes a dramatic change in consciousness taking place in Chinatowns throughout the United States. "After the Sino- Japanese war (1937-45), our people were not so old-fashioned anymore. During the war, many people began to say, 'The Japanese are attacking us, why are we fighting among ourselves?' The Chinese people here realized we were one people and we saw no purpose in fighting each other. We cooperated in different projects to save China, such as raising fund. We all worked together then. Chiang-Kai-Shek was our hero then. Later, when he was handling affairs, we were very disappointed. Chiang wanted to make the nation strong, but he did not work for the whole of China."

"The new China? Yes, I know about it. I read about it in the papers. Whenever there's a new movie down at Kearney Street, I go, along with the other old people who want to pay their respects to their country. With Mao Tse-Tung, China is different. He works for the whole people. Whether the nation is strong or not is not the question. The point is that he has given machines and highways to the people. In the movies I saw a bridge being built across the Yangtze River. Friends who have left China have told me that the rice paddies now are bigger than any I have ever seen. I'm Chinese and this makes me feel proud. The white man can't look down on us anymore. I know what China was like before and now. Before we used to lower our eyes before the white man. Now we can look straight at them without being afraid."

— victor nee

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